

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

### In This Number

Why Not Store Corn Surpluses in Existing Elevators  
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Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Add Storage Annex to Large Plant at Winona, Minn.  
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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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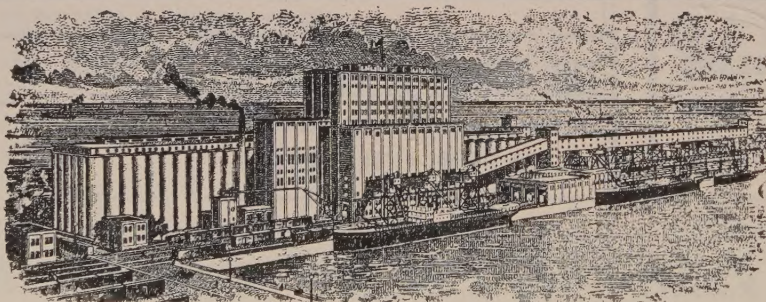
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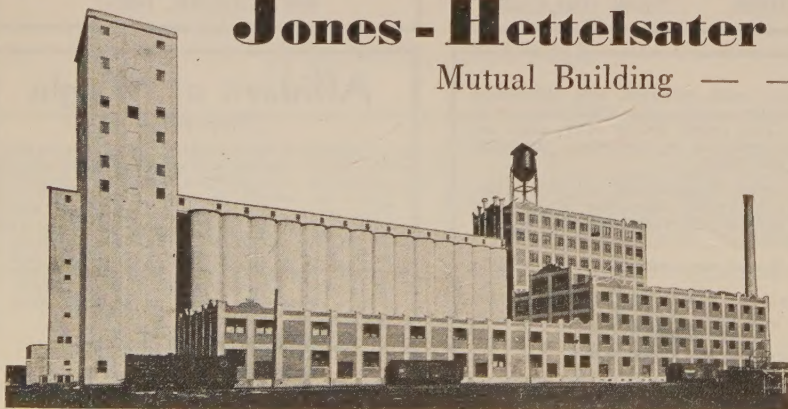
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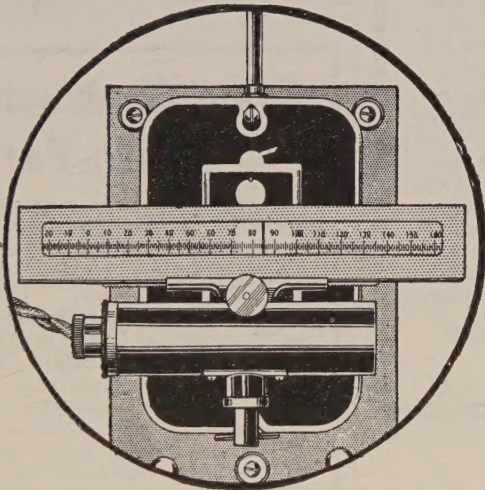


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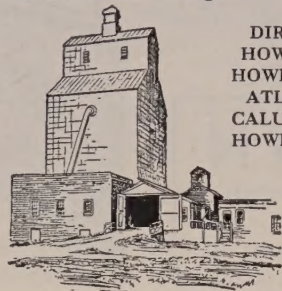
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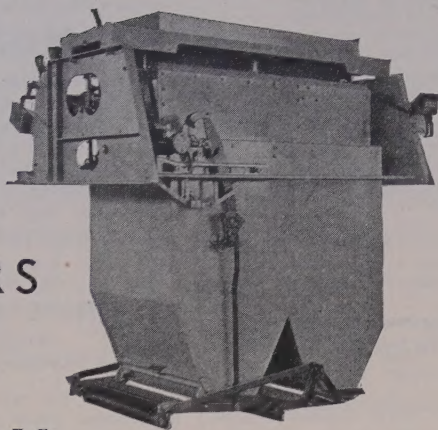
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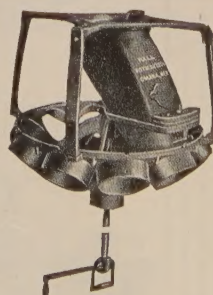
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CONSOLIDATED  
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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE**  
Established 1882

**THE GRAIN WORLD**  
Established 1928

**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 9, 1939

**PLANT** a garden or else (we will dock you \$2) is the proposed dictum to farmers of the would-be Hitlers AAA-CCC-etc.

**AUGUST** is the month in the year when exposed woodwork is driest and in condition to receive a penetrating and tenacious coat of paint.

**OVERDRAFTS** never delight a conscientious commission merchant. If you have no confidence in the firm handling your consignments better try another.

**CORN** and soyabeans are advancing so steadily and so surely toward a perfect crop of large proportions, dealers who are prepared to handle these products efficiently should reap a rich harvest.

**FAKE** collection agencies may be expected to resume their exploitation of this rich field. Merchants intrusting their bad debts to these irresponsibles will find they either do no work on the accounts or if they do, keep the proceeds.

**GREATER EFFICIENCY** in the preparation of grain for market and greater vigilance in finding a profitable market for each shipment will help to reduce the use of red ink.

**A PURCHASE** of September and a sale of May oats at about 2 cents difference is indicated as a preparation to buy cash oats when offered. When buying the cash sell the September and stay short the May as a hedge to earn carrying charges.

**OVERBIDDING** the market just once has often started a fight that cost dealers in neighboring markets more than a year's profits. Country buyers with a friendly consideration for their brother dealers will not commit such an expensive blunder.

**GRAIN HANDLERS** and feed mixers figuring their margin for handling grain or mixing feed can not afford to work under the margins formerly adequate. A larger margin must be taken to cover increased costs due to new taxation and regulation.

**AS ALL** rye loans are to be callable at the option of the lender, the CCC will not need much cash to supply the demand for loans on farm stored rye. Farmers will not tie up their rye crop with a loan if they must permit the lender to call his money any time he desires it.

**AN UPSURGE** of trade can be expected this fall, now that for six months nothing alarming can emanate from Congress, and since the administration's threats that business will go to the dogs if its pet bills are not passed have lost the force they had in 1933, '34 and '35.

**PURDUE'S** entomologist has issued a warning regarding the destructive work being done by termites in the heavy timbers of grain elevators and other large structures and to make matters worse, itinerant swindlers are traveling from town to town scaring building owners with exaggerated tales of the damage done so it behooves elevator owners to be on the lookout for not only the termites, but for their principal champions, the nomad doctors.

**HOW CAN** U. S. exporters sell wheat or flour abroad when the FSOC underbids all world's exporters with alluring export indemnity payments financed by U. S. taxpayers? The ban imposed last January on indemnity payments on flour exported to the United Kingdom and Ireland having been revoked, the bureaucrats of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. will again be able to help European consumers to bread at low prices, but U. S. consumers will pay the price dictated by supply and demand. Giving twenty-five million bushels wheat at below the market price to United Kingdom millers did not reduce the world's supply or boost the price.

**IT IS DOUBTFUL** if country elevator men handling the average volume can afford to take in CCC's corn, store it for ten days, load it into cars and guarantee weights at destination for two cents a bushel, but they will be asked to perform the service unless all take a more determined stand against the unfair fee offered heretofore.

**THE USE** of bisulphide of carbon to kill weevil in screenings or dirty, damp grain may be safe in an isolated shed or box car, but the explosion hazard is too great to apply in an elevator. A small explosion of this fumigating gas may dislodge enough dust to blow the entire plant to smithereens.

**POLITICAL** operation of any enterprise is doomed to failure, and so complicated a business as running a flour mill is no exception, as the voters of North Dakota have found. They are petitioning for an investigation of its affairs for eight years past, alleging a loss of a dollar a barrel.

**EXTENDING** shafting through bin walls has never been considered safe construction even though shaft is protected by heavy housing. The uneven loading of a wood elevator invariably results in the uneven settling of the bin walls. This forces the shafting out of alignment, causing friction and fire just as is reported in our Missouri and Oklahoma news columns this number.

**THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS** to the United States Warehouse Act may be objectionable to sticklers for state's rights; but since going under the wing of the U. S. is purely voluntary the trade can have little objection. An elevator operator simply has an option whether to operate under the state or the federal law as may seem to him more profitable. In the Northwest the states have been too eager to force elevator operators to come under the state law, even going so far as to prosecute one seed house for refusal to take out a state license, the court, however, ruling in favor of the defendant.

**GRAIN MERCHANTS** in all branches of the trade are becoming thoroughly convinced of the necessity of co-operating with their fellow tradesmen in an effort to get the government out of the grain business, but little can be accomplished unless all work together in disclosing the blunders of the alphabetical handlers who have dwarfed the business of men who have spent a life-time in the business and injured the cause of growers far more. Unless all members of the trade get together and work together for the defense and promotion of their own business, they, as well as the farmers, will continue to suffer from political interference with the marketing of grain.



AN OVERBIDDING fight for grain never starts between two grain dealers who have cultivated friendly relations. When told of higher prices at the other elevator in town the dealer is likely to 'phone his friend and be given a denial of the story before starting the over-bidding contest.

THE LARGE increase in the soybean acreage combined with the splendid prospect of the growing crop will put many grain dealers into the soybean trade that have not had previous experience. The study of grades and varieties will help familiarize country buyers with safe handling practices.

TIPSTERS on horse races are being corralled by the Chicago police under a city ordinance forbidding the sale of racing information. The police could give attention to the sellers of wheat price forecasts, who are evidently frauds, for why sell information for a pittance when the possessor could make a thousand times as much profit by trading for his own account on his own information. Some of these wheat market tipsters when cornered will honestly admit that they "don't know nothing."

THE SUCCESS attending hybrid corn breeding is stimulating interest and research in breeding other plants that may be as profitable to propagators as corn improvement. Varieties are even being developed among the grasses, the Wisconsin station having found a more vigorous strain of bluegrass. Seedsmen are also awaiting the results of treating plants with colchicine, a drug that has remarkable effects in creating hybrids that will reproduce themselves, hitherto impossible.

FRICION FIRES in cupolas are generally traced direct to the plain bearing still tolerated on the head shaft of the elevator leg. Every new crop is rushed to market with such speed by combines and trucks, the elevator operators neglect bearings throughout the house. If anti-friction bearings were in more common use, fewer fires would occur. Less oil would be needed and less time would be used in lubricating bearings. The July record of elevator fires is no exception to previous records.

ELEVATOR OWNERS whose plants have emulated the example of the leaning Tower of Pisa know full well that the trouble is, without doubt, a weak foundation. So many hastily built elevators are still suffering from a chronic attack of the leans that operators hesitate to attempt a full load on the downside of their storage. If more thoughtful consideration was given to the condition of the soil underneath the proposed site, more heavy storage units would still be standing erect and in full use of their capacity.

THE ARGENTINE government's wheat export subsidy now amounts to about 22 cents a bushel, so that Argentine wheat is now obtainable in British markets for 50 cents. Governmental interference with the marketing of surplus grain has never helped the producers because the anxiety of the politicians to move the stocks has encouraged foreign buyers to wait for lower prices, and they generally get them.

WORD REACHES us that the grain elevator operators of one Kansas district have actually decided and firmly resolved to charge truckers for weighing grain. It is their own conviction that any elevator operator who has invested large sums in modern weighing facilities and keeps the scales in prime working condition, is fully entitled to a liberal fee for weighing anyone's grain. If the truckers are not willing to pay a dollar a load, then they should be denied service.

PHYSICAL storage of corn in the country by the government is a blunder that will prove expensive. It is unnecessary. The same result can be accomplished by the government holding warehouse receipts the same as any other investor. Carrying this thought further it would be less expensive for the government to sell immediately its cash corn and buy at the same time a future, thus utilizing the modern hedging system whereby the regular grain merchants take the selling end and provide the necessary storage space. Today the government can sell its No. 2 yellow cash corn at 45 cents and buy the Chicago May future at the same price or less, an advantage to the government of about 3 cents per bushel. The F.C.I.C. realizes the folly of providing storage bins, and is holding warehouse receipts in regular elevators on insurance wheat paid as premiums by farmers. The A.A.A. in handling its corn problem could profit by the F.C.I.C. example.

### Discourage Private Feed Formulas

Yielding to the persuasion of poultry men and stock men some feed manufacturers and mixers have been preparing batches as specified by the patron who has proportioned the ingredients.

Very often these private mixes vary but slightly from the standard rations recommended by the experiment stations or put out by the manufacturer as his own brand.

Having practically no advantage over the standard mixes these prescriptions cost more to put up, being in smaller quantities than the standard rations, the ingredients of which can be purchased and mixed in a wholesale way. For real economy to all concerned these special mixes should be discouraged and discontinued.

### Why Not Store Corn Surplus in Existing Elevators?

Notwithstanding President Hoover's misguided Farm Board wasted a \$500,000,000 "revolving fund" in an attempt to bolster the wheat market, the A.A.A. refuses to be guided by the experience of anyone and continues its impractical scheme of trying to bolster the price of corn. With a sealed surplus of 257,000,000 bushels of corn it proposes to assist in piling up a greater surplus in the public show places and will lend 57c on 1939 corn if it can find room on the farms or provide new storage for the accumulated surplus. Farmers who have borrowed 57c a bushel on crops of '37 and '38 are not likely to redeem any of the chattel mortgages, because they can go into the market and buy new corn for about 15c a bushel less than they have borrowed on old corn.

Dealers familiar with the large number of elevators throughout the land having ample storage room for rent know full well that the government can easily have its surplus corn stored in well equipped grain elevators for less than it will pay for steel tanks and what is more, the corn can be handled for less money in such plants than by shoveling in and out of improvised tanks. Then, too, elevator operators are experienced in handling grain and know what to do when it gets out of condition or infested with weevil.

The buying of steel tanks for 50,000,000 bushels of grain is just as impractical and wasteful as many other schemes of the alphabetical dreamers who seem to delight in crucifying the farmer. Men of experience in handling grain know full well that a surplus will always exert a depressing influence on the market value of any grain and the larger the visible supply, the lower will be the average range of prices.

While the small percentage of corn growers sealing their crop for an excessive loan may profit from the government's lending, holding of the grain off the market does not help but hurts the great majority of corn growers. If the surplus was marketed each year and taken out of the public show window, both the corn growers who borrow and those who hold their crops of corn will be helped by a higher range of prices throughout the following crop year.

The experience of the Brazilian government in pilling up an enormous surplus of coffee as well as the Argentine government's experience with its surplus of wheat should be enough to convince the wildest dreamer that neither cotton or corn can be held off the market in the United States and to the advantage or profit of growers.

A survey of the elevator operators of the land would disclose a large volume of unoccupied storage space that could be



obtained at less cost than steel tanks and would afford more efficient handling of corn than will ever be obtained in steel tanks or in farm sealed cribs. The trouble with the A.A.A. and the C.C.C. seems to be a deep seated prejudice against having anything to do with grain merchants of experience who are equipped both with experience and mechanical facilities to handle the government's white elephant more efficiently than anyone else.

Existing elevators were designed and erected for handling grain and if the government is determined to buy and hold the grain, then it should in fairness to the enterprising merchants who have provided such facilities to entrust the surplus to their handling.

### The Intelligent Selection and Preparation of Seed

The marvelous success of the wheat buyers of southern Indiana and Illinois in inducing farmers of large sections to clean and treat seed wheat of pure varieties has given such gratifying results that all concerned are enthusiastically recommending the extension of this profitable practice.

Elsewhere in this number we are pleased to illustrate a trailer now serving wheat growers of a Missouri district. Pure seed of adapted varieties is being thoroughly cleaned and treated for smut at so small a charge per bushel that every winter wheat farmer of the section is availing himself of the service.

Experienced agronomists know full well that larger yields of better grain will be obtained to the advantage and profit not only of the growers, but of the grain dealers and the community in general. The taxes on the land are not changed, but the farmers' return from each acre will be greatly improved because he has joined with his neighbors in the growing of more wheat of a pure variety.

The campaign conducted two years ago in north Texas has materially reduced the amount of mixed shipments and brought a higher average price to all progressive farmers. The splendid work of the various crop improvement associations has been very gratifying to the promoters who have worked earnestly to help the farmers to more profitable returns.

The general employment of experimental plots has done more to convince wheat growers of the futility of continuing their lax methods and all seem now eager to exercise greater vigilance in the selection and preparation of each year's seed. The great success of these growing experiments should insure the more general adoption of this method of proving to farmers the advantages of the careful selection of pure varieties and proper preparation of the seed.

### Discounting Off-Grades Safely

Grain elevator operators who store wheat for CCC loans will find it greatly to their advantage to follow all grading rules closely as they will be required to deliver the grade called for by their certificate issued to the farmer whose wheat they store.

Buyers will do well to follow vigilantly the grade discounts established by the government lending agent which runs about 2c to 3c per grade as was published in the JOURNALS for June 14th, page 480.

Dealers who are anxious to buy wheat on a safe basis surely cannot afford to buy the lower grades on a smaller discount than demanded by the AAA. Its discounts are based on a fair market value but even a discount of 3c a grade will not always guarantee the buyer against loss.

Some elevator operators have not enough spare bin room to give every little dab of off-grade a separate bin and if he must spout off-grade grain in with No. 2, he jeopardizes his margin of profit on his next shipment from that bin. The more sharply buyers discount off-grades, the more convincing arguments they give the grower to exercise greater discretion in the selection and preparation of his seed.

### Mixing in the Country Elevator

The grain shipper at interior points who has attended grading schools, provided himself with grading equipment and made a comparative record of the grades given his different shipments soon will discover that it might be possible to raise the grade by loading out cars that are just above the line.

Many are deterred from attempting this profitable work by lack of handling equipment or the separators used in terminal houses.

How one country shipper is mixing successfully is related elsewhere in this number, and should suggest to other shippers how they might profitably devise similar inexpensive mixing equipment for their elevators.

Aside from raising the grade, the use of the mixer when loading a car relieves the shipper of the charge of uneven loading, a term sometimes employed by inspectors as a euphemism for "plugging."

THE TREND in feeds can be read between the lines by a study of the sales of different kinds of feeds in the state of Indiana published elsewhere. The sales of hominy feed decreased from 58,844 tons in 1936 to 22,938 in 1938, while the sales of soybean oil meal increased from 14,656 tons to 19,128 tons. The falling off in the sales of some other feeds confirms the suspicion that they have little value, or that other feeds are cheaper, considering results.

### Recovery for Conversion

John Kvame stored durum and dark northern wheat with the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. of Simcoe, N. D., and in September, 1932, the elevator company sold the grain on a claim of lien for storage charges, to collect the charges. An earlier decision of the court held the sale illegal as the storage tickets had not been surrendered to the elevator company.

On a second trial of a suit by Kvame to recover for the unlawful conversion of his wheat the court held Kvame had notice of sale in September, 1932, and by not bringing suit until July 26, 1933, delayed long enough to prevent his recovery of the highest market value. On appeal the Supreme Court of North Dakota reversed this decision Jan. 15, 1938, holding that the notification that the storage tickets would be sold was without effect as Kvame knew the tickets could not be sold as he had them in his possession. He learned of the sale of his grain for the first time on July 14, 1933, and starting suit in 12 days was sufficiently prompt to entitle him to the highest market value of the grain between date of conversion and date of new trial ordered by Supreme Court. He was given judgment for \$5,012.85, less storage charges.—281 N.W. Rep. 52.

### Liability for Shifting Boards

The motorvessel Kattogat was chartered on the "Baltim" form for two years from arrival at a port in the Far East. She was ordered to Australia to load a cargo of grain in bulk. On arrival she was not fitted with shifting boards, etc., to enable her to carry a cargo of grain in bulk in compliance with the Australian grain regulations then in force. Shifting boards consequently had to be fitted, and the question arose as to who was liable for the cost of them—the shipowners or the charterers. The owners contended that, as the vessel was "in every way fitted for ordinary cargo service," they were not liable, but the umpire decided that the charterers were entitled to recover the cost of the labor employed, the material used, and the erection of the shifting boards, bins, feeders, etc. The case was taken before the King's Bench Division on May 22, when judgment was given in favor of the shipowners by Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord. His lordship said:

In this case a time-charter was entered into on May 31, 1937, and the ship was to go to Hongkong. Of course, in the circumstances the charterers alone knew the purposes for which they were going to use the ship. The shipowners' obligation was to provide a ship "in every way fitted for ordinary cargo service with her complement of officers and crew." Now the cargo carried was entirely known to the charterers and in no sense to the owners. In course of time she was loaded with a cargo that required, according to the view of the charterers, the provision of shifting boards. The whole question is this: At whose cost should they be provided? It seems to me, in the circumstances, that the charterers were the persons ordinarily burdened with that duty, and that is shown by another clause which provides that "all other charges and expenses whatsoever" shall be at the cost of the charterers. That, in my opinion, seems to show that the charterers were the persons who had the liability of providing the shifting boards.

A subsidy of \$1.40 a barrel on wheat flour shipped to Great Britain was announced Aug. 3 by the department of agriculture. The subsidy, similar to that on unmilled wheat, has been in effect on wheat and flour exports to other countries since last fall, but was not effective on flour exports to the United Kingdom by agreement, which expired on July 15.

### Three Trumpet Notes to Victory

I wish earnestly.

I know I can.

I am sure I will.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Regulations for Storing Sealed Corn

*Grain & Feed Journals:* With what regulations would a country elevator under 50,000 bushels in storage capacity have to comply to store some of the sealed corn the C.C.C. is expected to acquire when loans on last year's crop fall due Aug. 1?

If a country elevator meets the requirements of the Illinois storage law, is it eligible to handle grain offered for storage by the C.C.C.?

Roughly, what would it cost a country elevator of 35,000 bushels capacity to meet the requirements?—Bert McInturf, Princeton Elevator & Coal Co., Princeton, Ill.

**Ans.:** At last accounts the Washington administration was planning to build steel bins at country stations to receive sealed corn from farmers.

Besides compliance with state laws the C.C.C. requires the country elevator to sign a lengthy document which is a contract agreement.

No fee is exacted in signing the agreement, but the elevator operator may profit or lose in handling grain under the agreement. The handling allowance is admittedly too small.

### Credit for Protein Premium?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* From June 13 to June 18, 1938, I received about 700 bus. of wheat from a farmer for storage. The wheat tested 60 and I shipped this wheat for storage, as I am not bonded; and when the party called for a warehouse receipt (Feb., 1939) I ordered it out of my storage, and it was out of a car testing 57, but of high protein.

I told the party I was responsible for the test (3c) and would make it good, but the party wants the test made good and wants the protein premium too.

I hold that the protein does not belong to him, what do you think?—Wm. Barnes, Mountain Park, Okla.

**Ans.:** From the facts stated the wheat as received was not tested for protein, but only for weight per measured bushel, 60 lbs., and the farmer is entitled to its equivalent, as the protein content of the wheat as delivered by him was unknown and does not enter into the transaction.

As protein content is not considered in the United States grain standards and the country shipper is not equipped to make tests for protein he cannot be required to note on the warehouse receipt the percentage of protein, unless by special agreement to do so, after a test.

In this case the farmer can not claim the high protein as it was unknown; and it would be unfair to give it to him when some other farmer who delivered the 57-pound high protein might be entitled to it.

### AAA Spending Reaches a Record

The annual report of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, recorded spending the record sum of \$695,104,483 during the year in carrying out its program of farm aid (?) and crop control.

Administrative expense, exclusive of local farmer committees, was \$19,631,823. Benefit payments included \$121,663,661 in adjustment payments on the 1938 cotton crop, \$417,200,239 for soil conservation, \$61,294,887 for sugar growers, and \$22,826,045 for 1938 parity payments. Expenditures by states included \$95,661,700 to Texas, \$30,081,647 to Iowa, \$24,537,192 to Kansas, \$17,764,488 to Missouri, \$18,316,740 to Nebraska, \$28,402,634 to Oklahoma.

AAA expenditures in the current fiscal year are expected to exceed last year's figure. Congress has already appropriated \$783,000,000 to be distributed among cooperating farmers.

### Modern Storage Annex for Froedtert at Winona, Minn.

Winona, in the barley growing area of the Northwest and served by five railroads, is the well chosen location of the large elevator operated by the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., of Milwaukee, to which has been added the handsome concrete storage annex shown in the engraving on our front cover page.

The new house has 833,720 bus. of storage in 19 bins, track shed, receiving sink and elevating leg at one end and a jack leg at the other end of the building. A well lighted cupola connects the two head houses and incloses the belt conveyor.

The foundation is a steel reinforced concrete mattress. The bins are in two rows, 30 ft. inside diameter with 8-inch walls and 120 ft. high. Two of the end bins are 27 ft. in diameter. They have steel hopper bottoms. Besides the 12 round bins there are 7 interstice bins. Each of 7 bins has 64,900 bus. capacity, 2 of 63,600, one of 64,100, one of 51,000, one of 48,600, 3 of 14,900, one of 7,130, one of 4,530, one of 17,400 and one of 14,750 bus. The building is 184 ft., 5 ins. by 62 ft., 1 in. and 175 ft., 9 ins. to top of head house.

The receiving leg has a 6-ft. head pulley and 2-ft. boot pulley, carrying 12x6 Calumet Buckets on a 14-in., 6 ply rubber belt. The boot is set down below the top of the foundation mattress, the distance from boot to head pulley being 172 ft., 2 in. centers. The casing is of No. 14 steel, made by Weller Metal Products Co. Power is supplied by a 30-h.p. totally inclosed motor running 1750 r.p.m. and transmitted thru a Falk Reducer.

The jack leg at the other end of the house has a steel casing, 4 ft. 6-in. head and 24-in. boot pulley, carrying 14x7 Calumet Buckets 9 in. centers on 16-in., 6 ply, 32-oz. rubber belt.

The 30-in. belt conveyor in the cupola is 171 ft., 11 ins. from center to center of pulleys. It is reversible to take grain from the receiving leg at one end or the jack leg at the other end of the building. Its tripper may discharge into bins or into spouts to the belt conveyor in the steel tank adjoining. The belts in the steel tanks may discharge into the boot of the jack leg, which is driven by a 15-h.p. motor thru a speed reducer. All conveyor belt rolls have anti-friction roller bearings with Alemite-Zerk fittings.

The head house for the receiving leg is 18 ft., 8 ins. by 18 ft., 6 ins. The first floor, for the belts, is 13 ft., 9 ins. high, the second or spout floor, 10 ft., third or cleaner floor, 12 ft.; garner floor, 11 ft., and head floor, 8 ft., 6 ins. On the cleaner floor is a 24x76-in. scalper driven by 4-in. belt from 5-h.p. motor.

The head house for the jack leg is 25 ft., 7 ins. by 14 ft. and two stories high, the lower floor, 13 ft., 6 ins. contains belt conveyor pulley and the second floor, 8 ft., 6 ins. the head pulley.

In the basement are two longitudinal and one cross-conveyors, each 30 inches wide, one is 177 ft. centers, one 170 ft., 2 ins., and the cross-conveyor 29 ft. from center to center of pulleys, which are 24x33 ins. The two 24-in. belts in the basement of the old house were extended into the new building. The motors are equipped with bevel gear reducers, the cross-belt being driven by a 10-h.p. motor.

The track shed is 112 ft. by 20 ft., 10 ins., with one track, a modern grain door opener,

double automatic power shovel, and 150-ton Fairbanks Track Scale. The track shed roof is of 22-gage, asbestos protected metal. The car puller is driven by a 35-h.p. slip ring motor.

Twelve of the tanks and six interstices are equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System for accurate recording, at all times, of the temperature of the grain in storage.

The tripper and the anti-friction roller bearings for the conveyor belts were supplied by the R. R. Howell Co.

The plant was designed and erected by the Jno. S. Metcalf Co.

The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists has announced its 1940 convention will be held in New York City.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 11-12. National Soybean Ass'n, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Sept. 19. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Greenville Golf Club, Greenville, O.

Oct. 2, 3. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oct. 19, 20. Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs.' Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

### Washington News

H. R. 7409 by Hope of Kansas would end federal crop insurance on Dec. 31.

The House on July 26 passed, with amendments, the transportation act, S. 2009.

H. R. 6480 has unanimously been reported out by the House committee on agriculture. An amendment permits elevators to re-store stored grain by shipment, under non-negotiable warehouse receipts.

The bill appropriating \$5,000,000 annually to assist states in developing marketing systems for farm commodities was passed by Congress Aug. 1. Merchants long engaged in this business will be glad to help.

"A subsidy of half a cent a pound on 6 million bales of cotton means that 45 million dollars will be paid out of the federal treasury to foreign purchasers of that cotton," Senator George of Georgia told the Senate.

Representative Frank E. Hook, of Michigan, has introduced H. R. 7295 in the House, and the bill has been referred to the House Committee on Claims. The bill would provide for refund of all processing taxes by the government to first processors who paid the tax directly, or to those who bought from the first processors in cases where they can show they absorbed the tax.

The \$119,599,918 appropriation to make good the capital losses of the C.C.C., rejected by the House, and passed by the Senate, was finally passed by the House. The Senate vote was 60 to 7. Senator Vandenberg said: "I recall that Congress already has provided Mr. Wallace with some \$1,500,000,000 for his divers and sundry schemes to help the farmers. Now he says he can't save them without this \$119,000,000." He questioned the arguments of Sec'y Wallace that the fund was needed by the Commodity Credit Corporation to continue its system of price-supporting loans on major farm crops.



# Where Will Sealed Corn Be Stored?

Grain dealers at country points who have space available and wish to fill it with corn delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation this fall must be able to supply negotiable warehouse receipts, and must be licensed and bonded under either state or federal law. According to CCC officials single country elevators of less than 100,000 bus. storage capacity may qualify thru their county com'ites. Line elevators, and elevators of more than 100,000 bus. must qualify direct with a CCC office. Should a country elevator qualify it receives no assurance from either the CCC or the county com'ite that it will be given corn to store, or that if it does receive corn, it will be permitted to hold that corn for any definite period.

Thru extensions of delivery periods the CCC came into possession of 24,000,000 bushels of corn from the 1937 crop last fall and up to the middle of February this year, delivered in satisfaction of loans and not resealed. Of this 24,000,000 bus., the CCC now holds only 4,000,000 bus.

Deliveries of corn from the 1937 sealing program when the 1938 crop was picked amounted to nearly half of the 53,000,000 bushels sealed in the fall of 1937. In the fall of 1938 there were 228,000,000 bus. of the 1938 crop sealed in addition to the 29,000,000 bus. of 1937 corn resealed. If deliveries to satisfy 1938 loans are proportionately comparable the CCC will receive title to over 100,000,000 bus. of corn on which it loaned 57c per bushel. This is the reason for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration opening bids on Aug. 3 on 30,666 steel bins of 1,000 and 2,000 bus. capacity each, for a total of 50,000,000 bus. of space. CCC officials hope that they will not receive more than 50,000,000 bus. of the sealed corn, that the remainder will be resealed and stored for another year on the farm.

To the farmer who reseals they are willing to pay 7c per bushel storage until Aug. 1 of next year, when the notes on loans on the 1939 crop fall due. But to the farmer who prefers to use his cribs, and delivers his 1938 sealing, they expect to say, "Deliver your corn to our steel bins at such and such a point, and see that it is shelled when you deliver it to us."

The CCC proposes to be in position to store its own corn. If 50,000,000 bus. of space is not enough, it expects to arrange for 30,000 more steel bins to make up another 50,000,000 bus. of storage space, under its own control.

**The whole business** of storing deliveries from the 1938 crop rests in the hands of the county com'ites. They are charged with renting locations for the steel bins along railroad rights-of-way or near grain elevators, with erecting the bins, with receiving and grading the deliveries, and with keeping a watchful eye on the corn delivered after it is received. This will keep them busy. The bins were expected to cost between 10c per bushel, and be shipped to county com'ites in proportion to the volume of sealings in each county. Entered bids ran as low as 8c per bushel for larger (2,000 bushel) units.

"We prefer to keep sealed corn on the farm, but if we can't we will keep it in our own bins to the extent of their capacity, then make use of qualifying country elevator storage, then terminal storage," according to the progression of storage preference stated by CCC officials. "We expect to make use of the country elevators when it comes time to ship corn out of the steel bins near them, giving the elevators compensation for this car loading service."

That isn't a promise. It is a hope. CCC officials are cagey about making promises. Too

often the promises are countermanded by written instructions from Washington. Even such written instructions are often countermanded with other written instructions.

**The steel bins** are described as round, with conical shaped tops, and will be ventilated to permit circulation of air, yet exclude water. Bins of this type have been offered by leading steel fabricators of the middle west.

Grain dealers expect Iowa and Illinois to receive a majority of the steel bins, Minnesota to rank third, because farm storage facilities in these high producing corn states is virtually exhausted.

An idea of where the steel bins will go may be found in the records of corn sealed on the farm. Of the 257,000,000 bus. sealed on farms, Iowa has 131,000,000, Illinois 62,000,000, Nebraska 20,000,000, Minnesota 18,000,000, Missouri 7,000,000, Indiana 6,000,000, South Dakota 5,000,000. By the time all the grain stations in these seven states are considered (there are between 7,000 and 8,000 of them) no one station is going to get very many bins.

Elevator operators are objecting to the steel bin idea. Kansas elevator operators have wired congressmen pointing out that such steel bins will assume some of the functions of elevators, since they will be located on railroad rights-of-way, near elevators, and thereby destroy at least a part of the value of existing private properties. They contend that use of the steel bin idea for corn suggests extension of the plan to wheat, whereas there is plenty of elevator space available which should be utilized first. They maintain further that turning and handling of grain to keep it in condition will not be possible in the steel bins.

**A CCC official**, approached with the idea of grain dealers renting such vacant crib space to farmers who wish to seal corn from the 1939 crop, had no suggestion to offer. "It seems to me," he said, "that the question of rental would be up to arrangements between the elevator operator, the farmer and the county com'ite. Whether the CCC could advance farmers 7c a bushel to pay for such rental is open to question, and the recommendations of the county com'ites. Altho the farmer might have control over a portion of a crib, or even an entire crib, he would not be storing the corn on his own property. The CCC will advance a farmer 7c a bushel storage this fall if he reseals his 1938 corn, but only for the purpose of building or repairing cribs, according to the rules. If he doesn't need the advance he can collect his 7c per bushel for resealing on Aug. 1 next year by having it deducted when he takes up his note."

The farmer can store in a federal or state bonded and licensed warehouse and get a loan from the CCC on its negotiable warehouse receipt. But such stored corn, according to officials, must be shelled.

There seems little in the present outlook to encourage either a farmer or a country elevator operator to build additional crib space for holding a new crop of corn which will be sealed. Altho the AAA seems willing to pay the manufacturers of steel tanks between 10c and 12c per bushel for storage bins which it may use only one year, it will allow the farmer, who must buy cribs or have them constructed at much higher cost, only 7c for insured storage.

Storage that a farmer builds has to pass inspection. There are no rules governing such construction. The AAA has failed so far to state specifically what type of crib it will approve. In past years AAA authorities have left it up to the farmer to build something,

and have it passed on later, when he had it filled with corn.

**The uncertain future** of the AAA and the "ever-normal" granary, and a great willingness to pass risks on to a beneficent government, are doubtless contributing influences in the apparent indisposition of the farmers to build additional crib space on the farms. Unlike a grain dealer, a farmer with more storage space than he needs has only a white elephant on his hands. Something of the farmers' spirit is illustrated in the comment of a businessman farmer at Bloomington, Ill. "Cribs on my farm," he said, "are already filled with 8,000 bus. of corn held over from 1938, and it looks like a 10,000 bus. crop growing in my fields this year. What is going to happen to the price of corn?"

More space than the 50,000,000 bus. in steel tanks being ordered by the government is going to be needed when the current crop is picked, if the anticipations of private grain dealers, and the prophecies of grain trade statisticians are borne out. They anticipate the corn carryover will amount to as much as 550,000,000 bus. by Oct. 1, or more than double the amount of corn now under seal. Reported grain stocks on farms as of July 1 placed corn at 836,921,000 bus. or 36.8 per cent of the preceding year's crop, and compared this figure with 376,299,000 bus. or 18.7 per cent of the preceding years' crop as an average of the period 1928-37.

Added to these government reported stocks of the supply of corn on farms must be added the visible supply in terminal markets, to arrive at any conclusion about the volume of this grain that will fill available storage space. The July 29 report showed a total of 22,562,000 bus. of corn, 140,059,000 bus. wheat, 5,575,000 bus. oats, 7,639,000 bus. rye, and 4,861,000 bus. barley held in terminal elevators. On July 31 the federal government's Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported commercial stocks of corn on hand at the close of the preceding week at 23,144,000 bus.

Stock feeders, who have sealed their own corn and are having difficulty buying corn at the quoted figures would like to see some offerings of corn at current levels. In a few cases they are reported to have taken up their loans to break enough corn out of the sealed lots on their farms to meet current feeding needs. Such buying so far has not exceeded a hand-to-mouth policy because of the big crop anticipated this fall.

With a bumper crop in the making, and expected to reach early maturity, it is quite possible that country elevators and terminals with crib or bin space to spare, will find a hungry demand for such space. If farm cribs will not stand the burden of a new crop, the 1938 corn will have to move somewhere.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—War on grasshoppers in the Northwest has shifted to late crops. Most of the small grain is harvested and the insects have switched to tender forage, damaging corn, row crops, and second-growth alfalfa. Corn fields in south central South Dakota and in west central Minnesota are reported suffering.

**Hon. J. G. Gardiner**, Canadian minister of agriculture, said that the government is not committed to the principle that pools could utilize the services of the Wheat Board as a central selling agency. Such a proposal would require the fullest consideration in cabinet council before any decision is reached, Mr. Gardiner said. If the wheat board accepts this responsibility, it would then handle the sale of wheat delivered at 70 cents per bushel for One Northern under the 5,000-bu. limitation and any other wheat delivered to pools formed under the Wheat Co-operative Marketing Act. Whether any wheat would be sold at the open market price depends upon the relationship between that price and the initial price paid by the "pools."



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Oppose Government's Building Corn Crib

*Grain & Feed Journals:* It has been proposed that the government buy and erect thousands of granaries, some of them on railroad rights-of-way in the corn belt for storage of corn. If this is permitted it will probably be only a short time until this practice has been extended to the wheat belt. Many dealers have written or wired congressmen to oppose this action as being an additional, unnecessary burden on taxpayers. Since there is more than enough storage to handle the grain crops, this would cause unfair competition for owners of elevators. Dealers who are interested will write congressman and senator, giving them their ideas regarding the government proposal to erect new storage bins.—E. R. Humphrey, Secretary Pro Tem., Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

### Protection of Feed Grinders Has Reduced Explosions and Power Costs

*Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated:* In a recent issue of your Journal Mr. T. C. Alfred of Lancaster, O., takes issue with fire insurance companies in their rules requiring the installation of magnetic separators ahead of hammer mills. As a matter of fact the Mill and Elevator Mutuals accept on the same basis either *approved* magnetic or pneumatic separators. The engineering departments of these insurance companies have worked diligently with the manufacturers of such separators to obtain more efficient devices. The results of this work are evident from an inspection of present devices as compared to those that were available 15 years ago, when our campaign for this protection was started.

The results of the requirements of insurance companies for the protection of hammer mills and other types of grinders is best gaged by the frequency of fires and accidents involving such equipment. We rarely now hear of a fire or explosion caused by foreign material passing through feed grinding machinery, whereas a few years ago hardly a week passed without an accident from this cause. This alone should be evidence enough that our requirements were correct.

Occasionally a fire or explosion does occur, but investigation usually uncovers the fact that the grinder had no protection, that protection present was incorrectly installed or was out of order, or that the operator was attempting to grind large bulk material such as ear corn. With regard to the latter, we have always maintained that no magnetic or pneumatic separator would remove imbedded iron or other foreign material and that such bulk material should first be reduced in a crusher before entering the grinder. As a matter of fact, operators tell us that ear corn is more economically ground by crushing before grinding.

We do not say that magnetic separators are 100% protection against fires and explosions. Neither are our traffic ordinances 100% protection against traffic accidents. But we do say that approved separators do go a long way toward preventing fires and accidents from foreign material in grinders, and we are prepared to prove it by factual data.

Mr. Alfred would encounter considerable trouble in proving his point to the many feed mill operators who have equipped their grinders with approved separators and who have seen their screen replacement and other repair costs go down immediately following.

Mr. Alfred's suggestion that adequate ventilation be provided for the grinding chamber of the hammer mill is not clear to us. It seems that there already is a huge volume of air passing through the grinding chamber induced by the fan on the machine. If an additional fan were used to draw air from the grinding chamber would this not draw out considerable material which should pass through the screen?—Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, C. W. Gustafson, Chief Engineer, Chicago.

### High Freight Rates Helping Truckers

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The trucking situation is becoming most acute. If the railroads do not do something about freight tariffs soon, the elevators in this territory, as far as grain handling is concerned, will be just a memory. We find that it is almost impossible to buy enough grain to supply home demand. If this is the case in a bumper year, what will be the outcome in a year of scarcity?

The farmer fails to recognize that if the situation does not change and the railroads do not reduce freight rates to meet the truckers' competition, the country elevator will soon be just a memory. The farmer fails to recognize the service and convenience of the country elevator.

As I see it now, the railroads are the only ones able to do anything in this matter.—Henry Langenbahn, Mgr., Farmers Co-op. Co., Monterey, Ind.

### Air Pressure Tank Explodes at St. Joseph, Ill.

Even air pressure tanks used to operate air lifts can be a dangerous explosion hazard if they are not kept in good condition, and if their safety valves are not inspected regularly to make sure they will work if occasion requires, according to L. W. Faulkner, who travels for the Seed Trade Reporting Bureau.

He was in the office of the Peters Grain Co. at St. Joseph, Ill., a few days ago, shortly after the company's air pressure tank got tired of holding all the air the pump was compressing into it, and let go of one whole end with a bang.

The air pressure tank in the case of the Peters Grain Co. is located in a wareroom adjoining the office. Three men were in the office at the time. After the explosion one man picked himself up from back of the stove. Mr. Peters shook a shower of broken glass out of his hair, and a third man still sat untouched but petrified in a chair in the middle of the room.

Inspection of the damage disclosed one window in the wareroom where the air tank was located had been completely blown out, the door connecting the office room with the warehouse room was shattered, and a gaping hole appeared in the roof of the wareroom.

One end of the air tank had broken its way out thru the roof and landed outside. Inspection of the safety valve on the tank showed it to be stuck, and not in workable condition.

Peter's elevator man noticed the air pressure gauge in the elevator had risen to 160 pounds just before the explosion, tho it is not supposed to carry more than 130 pounds. He was on his way to pull the switch on the air pump's motor when the explosion occurred. Had he been a moment sooner he would have been in the room with the explosion and there would have been another sad accident to record due to a defective safety valve on an air tank.

### Dowse in New Grain Firm

Orrin S. Dowse, former vice president of the Stratton Grain Co. and vice pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Wallace Templeton, partner of J. S. Templeton Sons are the president and vice president-treasurer of the newly organized Santa Fe Elevator Corporation which took over the lease of the 1,800,000 bushel Santa Fe elevator effective August first.

Starting in the grain business with the Armour Grain Co. in 1914, Mr. Dowse is widely known for his activities in exchange and association affairs, while Mr. Templeton is a veteran wheat milling specialist.

Directors include the above and Kenneth Templeton, president of the Chicago Board of Trade the past three years and now second vice president, and George Altorfer, partners in the Templeton Company; and E. T. Maynard, all experienced merchandisers and futures specialists. The Templeton Co. will continue operations as in the past.

The new firm will handle rail, barge and lake shipments and do a general merchandising business through the Santa Fe elevator.

Stratton Grain Co.'s Chicago office will hereafter be directed by William C. Enke, Jr., recently appointed vice president succeeding Mr. Dowse. The company will continue operation of the Schneider, Ind., terminal in the Chicago switching district.

The new company received wide congratulations from the trade with many floral tributes welcoming them into business.



Orrin S. Dowse, Chicago, Ill.



## Proportional Rates on Ex-barge Grain to Be Cancelled

By JOHN E. BRENNAN, CHICAGO

Country grain shippers along the Illinois canal and the Illinois river have long been deeply worried by their inability to meet the competition of the truckers who were hauling grain to barge ports. Many thought that lower intrastate rates on grain to Chicago would give the needed relief and all worked earnestly to induce Illinois railroads to grant rates to Chicago that would enable regular dealers to recover some of their former business and ship the grain to Chicago by rail. Persistence won reduced intrastate freight rates to Chicago, but failed to effect much increase in the shipments of grain from the Illinois valley via rails to Chicago.

Puzzled by the heavy movement of grain via barge from points as far west as Kansas City to Chicago, an investigation of causes followed and brought to light the fact that while the local rate on grain from Chicago to New York was 34½c, the reshipping rate on ex-barge grain was only 26c. It was but natural that the discriminatory rate should effect a rapid increase in the grain receipts via barge at Chicago. The following table shows the rise in volume of receipts during the last seven years, and makes clear the reason for the building of many new barges and elevators on the Illinois river and canal:

Year	In bushels (000 omitted)					Total
	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar- Soy ley beans	
1933.....	99	38	...	...	...	137
1934.....	981	173	...	...	...	1,154
1935.....	661	723	170	...	...	1,554
1936.....	437	1,299	33	...	19	28 1,816
1937.....	2,113	2,019	366	...	...	97 4,595
1938.....	727	10,236	465	39	...	355 11,822
1939*.....	625	5,481	468	3	...	212 6,789

\*Jan. 1 to July 8, 1939.

Acting on instructions from the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, its Freight Traffic Manager presented the following appeal to the Eastern Railroads:

On behalf of the Chicago Board of Trade I urgently request the cancelling of the application of the reshipping or proportional rates from Chicago to the East on ex-barge grain received at Chicago or South Chicago via the Illinois waterway.

On several occasions during the last six years the carriers have proposed to cancel these reshipping or proportional rates on ex-barge grain.

Heretofore, the Chicago Board of Trade has opposed the cancellation of the reshipping or proportional rates from Chicago to the East on ex-barge grain, but now concludes that the existing rate discriminates against grain shipped from Illinois points by rail to Chicago. Therefore, the Chicago Board of Trade now withdraws its opposition to the cancellation of the reshipping or proportional rates from Chicago to the East on barge grain, because the effect of applying the reshipping or proportional rates to the East on barge grain, and not on grain shipped from Illinois points on nontransit intrastate rates to Chicago, is unduly preferential to ex-barge grain and unduly prejudicial to the rail grain.

The initial Illinois railroads in an attempt to meet the barge competition have recently published reduced intrastate rates to Chicago. To be effective, these reduced intrastate rail rates necessarily had to be low, and consequently, have been denied transit, so that such rail grain does not now receive the benefit of the same reshipping or proportional rates from Chicago that are now applied on ex-barge grain.

The shipments of grain from Illinois Waterway ports to Chicago via barge have increased steadily since 1933, and, since construction of additional elevators at Illinois points on the Illinois Waterway is contemplated, the shipment of grain by barge will be materially augmented to the disadvantage of rail grain shipped from the same producing area.

In view of these conditions, I am instructed to request that the eastern railroads cancel the application of the reshipping or proportional rates on ex-barge grain. Unless this can be done immediately, the alternative is to apply the reshipping or proportional rates from Chi-

cago to the East in combination with the lower inbound rates by making the latter interstate in their application, with full transit privileges at Chicago, in connection with the reshipping or proportional rates from Chicago on grain and the products thereof to all points in Central Freight Association territory and east thereof.

After due consideration the executives of the Eastern Railroads ordered the discriminating reshipping rate cancelled Sept. 15, so thereafter ex-barge grain will pay the same freight rate east out of Chicago as grain received at Chicago by rail, intrastate billing; and the country elevator operators and railroads of the Illinois Valley will not lose so much grain to the trucks and barges.

## Country Elevators Organize to Promote Shipments

Elevators in Iowa and Nebraska for a distance of 100 miles inland along the Missouri river have organized to protect their interests should barge traffic develop on the Missouri river, as anticipated.

A com'ite of three elevator operators in Iowa, three from Nebraska, and representatives from the Omaha, Sioux City and St. Joseph grain exchanges have planned an early meeting with representatives of the railroads in an effort to work out a rail-river system of rates that will permit elevators to continue to load box cars with grain, have them unloaded at river elevators, and continued on their way by barge.

Failure to devise such a system means the demise of country elevators at points within 75 or 100 miles of river loading elevators, they contend. Local rates to central markets or to river loading points are so high that trucks will take the business and do the hauling to river points. A quoted example is the 10½c local rail rate on grain from Milford to Omaha, a distance of 75 miles. The local rate from Omaha to Chicago is 25c. But the proportional rate from Omaha to Chicago on grain originating west of Omaha is 16c, a difference of 9c per hundredweight on grain moving from beyond Omaha, thru Omaha, to Chicago. This lower proportional rate makes possible payment of the higher local rates from inland points to river rate break points.

Barge shipments would carry no proportional rates. A low straight rate from Omaha to Chicago or Memphis or New Orleans by barge would force country elevators short distances from the river to pay a high local rate to reach river loading elevators. This they could not do, and meet the competition of trucks, contend the elevator operators.

They want to deal with the rails, but in the absence of cooperation from the rails they will make every effort to save their businesses. Refusal of the railroads to cooperate, say these elevator operators, will force the elevators to devise a trucking system of their own to carry grain to river loading points.

Sec'y Ron Kennedy of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is credited with starting the movement among elevator operators by organizing those on the Iowa side of the river. Members of the Iowa com'ite are Francis Day, Missouri Valley, chairman; George Arnold, Blencoe; Ed Scherer, Riverton; M. A. Cass, Le Mars; Adam Pratt, Sloan; A. J. Harper, Henderson; S. C. Beebe, Mondamin. Arnold, Scherer and Cass are com'ite members who will meet railroad officials.

Members of the Nebraska com'ite are H. M. Holmquist, Oakland; A. S. Hansen, Bancroft; H. E. Hansen, Stella; Henry Niemeier, Bennington; George Stites, Union.

J. L. Welsh is representing the Omaha Grain Exchange. Welsh expects most of the export grain ultimately to move down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers by barge.

Herman Steen, sec'y of the Millers National Federation since 1929, has been elected also vice president.

## Minnesota Elevator Operators Make Offer to Wallace

Working on the premise that the construction of steel tanks for the storage of corn by the government is unnecessary and that this construction necessitates the expenditure of a large sum of money on a project which can only be temporary, 88 independent and co-operative elevator operators met in Luverne, Minn., July 27, and discussed the new government corn contract; the government's building program and means for forestalling steel tanks.

It was brought out at this meeting that Washington is going ahead with the building program because the country elevators have refused to co-operate with the government program and lease to it surplus storage not used in the ordinary course of business.

Those present concurred in the belief it would not be a good business policy to encourage the government to erect additional storage space in competition with present storage facilities, and that every effort should be made by the country elevators to co-operate with the government insofar as their surplus storage space permitted.

Before taking final action this group considered and discussed the following points: the 1937 corn will not move until Sept. 1, and that after the free storage period was used, it would be close to Oct. 1 before storage rates would apply; that the country elevators would be paid 1/30thc per day for storage of government grain for the first 7 months and a handling charge of 2c for delivery; that the total storage and handling charge would be 9c from Oct. 1, 1939, to July 1, 1940, in case delivery was made on July 1 and that a total service fee would equal the present rate of storage for above period; that this storage would, in the main, come during a time when country elevators otherwise would be empty, and that the present average duration of storage in these elevators does not exceed 90 days and that every country elevator has some surplus storage space that could be leased to advantage for the purpose of storing government corn.

In view of the above and other factors discussed, these elevator operators voted unanimously to offer their surplus storage space estimated at 540,000 bushels to the government and that Washington be so advised.

A. F. NELSON, sec'y, Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, acting for the group, dispatched the following telegram to Sec'y Wallace:

"Representatives of eighty-eight co-operative and independent country elevators of southern Minnesota at a meeting held July 27, voted unanimously to co-operate with Commodity Credit Corporation in its present corn storing program and have five hundred forty thousand bushels of available space for this purpose. Farmers co-operative and independently owned country elevators will co-operate to their fullest extent with the program of Commodity Credit Corporation in the storing of corn, and to this end have estimated that this group of elevators have approximately three million bushels' available storage space in Minnesota."

Press releases indicate the government plans to carry out its program and erect the steel storage bins, but it is hoped it will take advantage of the offer made by Minnesota country elevators and withhold erection in that state until all the surplus storage offered has been utilized.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Annual report of General Mills, Inc., for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1939, shows consolidated net income of \$6,451,225.99, compared with \$4,110,631.01 for the previous year, and an average net for the 11 years ending on that date of \$4,259,953. This equalled \$7.69 per share of outstanding common stock after preferred dividends, compared with \$4.17 for the previous year. Net sales of flour, feed, cereals and other products totaled \$121,943,449.46.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Tulare, Cal. July 27.—Several hundred men are at work near here harvesting a 100,000-acre field, the largest barley field in the world.—F. K. H.

Monroe City, Ind.—Corn in White River bottoms looks quite promising and indications point to one of the best yields in several years.—W. B. C.

Menomonie, Wis., July 21.—The first rye harvested in this vicinity was trucked directly to the Wisconsin Milling Co. July 21. The yield ran from 8 to 18 bus.—H. C. B.

Rockport, Ind.—The outlook for a fine yield of corn along the Ohio river in this (Spencer) county is one of the best in years. A good deal of rain has fallen of late in this section and the corn on the hill land also looks quite promising.—W. B. C.

Pendleton, Ore., July 27.—Umatilla County's annual wheat harvest, one of the largest in the nation, is nearing its close. Operations revealed yields and quality better than had been expected. Estimates indicate the crop will range from 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3.—Condition of crops on August 1 indicate the following production, in bushels: Winter wheat, 530,000,000; spring wheat, 180,000,000; oats, 880,000,000; corn, 2,515,000,000; spring wheat western Canada, 375,000,000.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' official estimate of the Canadian wheat acreage is second only to that of 1932 as the largest in history. The figures follow, with 1932 in parentheses: Wheat, 1939, 25,813,000 (24,946,000); oats, 1,227,000 (8,618,000); barley, 3,607,000 (3,687,000); rye, 1,014,100 (655,000).

Topeka, Kan.—On August 1 most of Kansas was quite thoroughly soaked but not soon enough to save the good prospect for corn we had July 1. Eastern Kansas will raise some corn but a lot of the central state counties and the west will have to depend upon sorghums for feed or do without.—F. A. Derby, The Derby Grain Co.

Denver, Colo., July 28.—The wheat harvest is about over out here, and I believe that I would be safe in saying that fully 85 per cent of it went into government storage, and probably 5 per cent private, leaving about 10 per cent of the crop for sale as free wheat.—J. W. Campbell, mgr., grain dept. the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co.

Fort William, Ont.—"Opportune rains in July would have given western Canada a half billion bushel wheat crop. As it is, the west will harvest a huge yield of 420,000,000 bushels that will keep the lakehead rail, elevator and shipping terminals humming in the months to come." This estimate was made by Norman M. Paterson.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 28.—Drought and heat the past two weeks have demonstrated their destructive powers by curtailing the production of all grains over Northwestern States and Canadian Provinces and causing severe losses to the corn and late feed grains in the Southwestern States. The few days of intense heat around July 12th covering the Northwest Spring Wheat States and Canadian Provinces evidently caused more damage than was anticipated at that time. Altho most of the territory was supplied with moisture, the heat came at a time when many of the plants were in a critical stage of development and caused losses that will not be fully known until harvest is over. The New England States have suffered severely from drought and much damage has been done to the corn crop. Drought and heat have also taken a heavy toll from the Southwestern and Southeastern States where rain has not been received for two or three weeks and temperatures very high most of the time, causing irreparable damage to the crop. Kansas and Nebraska have also suffered severely from heat and drought, but there are some sections where crops are promising.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 4.—Crops prospects are certainly the best since 1932. It will take another two weeks to estimate the total crop and good rains in south-western Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, west-central Saskatchewan and east-central Alberta will greatly enhance present prospects. Further extreme temperatures will undoubtedly lower prospects from present levels.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Walla Walla, Wash., July 27.—Optimism was expressed by Walla Walla grain dealers from samples of the 1939 crop tests. Much will be of No. 1 grade and warrant a better price. Psaco laboratory tests show that the protein content of the wheat is low, which will have a tendency to reduce the price paid by millers but will have little adverse effect on export wheat. There will be a little premium wheat. The present price for sacked grain in the car is about 60c.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 2.—Progress of corn continued good to excellent, except that growth was only fair in areas of the central and south; condition likewise continue good to excellent, except only fairly good in localities from north-central Illinois southward where some firing and a little chinch bug activity was reported. Many stalks of corn have two good size ears, and have pollinated well. Threshing of winter wheat is nearing completion, and oats are about 70% threshed. Soy beans generally continue good to excellent, but there is considerable inclination to rank growth; over considerable areas a half or more of the crop is in bloom.—E. W. Holcomb, statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 5.—The corn crop continues to make rapid progress. There is quite a large dry area developing through this central territory, with some firing, but this condition has been offset by improvement where ample moisture was received. Open-pollinated corn is showing the effects of drouth more than the hybrid. The corn is high and the stalks have developed an unusual amount of foliage, therefore will need more than usual moisture. Two ears to the stalk are common, and ear development for a large part of the crop now ranges from the blister to the hard roasting ear stage. Ears examined show that they are evenly filled, with grains indicating thorough pollination. Primary receipts of corn have taken a very marked downward trend during the past week, with country offerings very light. Truckers are again scouring the country for corn. This demand, together with the demand from local feeders, is keeping a lot of corn from moving through regular markets. The soy bean crop generally is good to excellent. A large portion of the crop is now in bloom, with the more advanced fields well podded. Present outlook is for a large crop. Oats threshing is still under way in northern areas, having been delayed by too much rain. The crop is very disappointing, both as to quality and yield. Most of the oats are going into growers' bins.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Ames, Ia.—Chinch bugs are seriously damaging or completely destroying corn in many areas of south and southwest Iowa, according to Dr. Carl J. Drake, State Entomologist. As a result of the rainy weather of the past 2 years the Hessian fly population in the wheat growing sections of Iowa has greatly increased and will take a heavy toll of the 1940 winter wheat crop unless the farmers in the areas destroy volunteer wheat where practical during the first 15 days of September and postpone seeding winter wheat until "fly-free" dates this fall.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3.—The condition of spring wheat in the last week of July was 60.3 per cent of normal, which compares with 69.3 a year ago. A yield of 11.4 bushels per acre on the government estimate of probable harvested acres amounts to 187 million bushels. The condition of the corn crop in the last week of July was 82.1 per cent of normal, as compared with 82.4 a year ago, or nearly the same. The indicated yield per acre is 27.8 bushels; last year the crop averaged 27.7 bus. The oats crop is turning out below average. The August 1 condition is 64.1 per cent of normal. The indicated total production is now 869 million bus. Last month our forecast was 894 million.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 5.—The weather over the flax-growing area of the Northwest during the past week has been clear with high temperatures for a number of days, especially in northwestern Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. One close observer says, "Rainfall in some important flaxseed localities, such as the center of the Red River Valley and the north end of the James River Valley, has been deficient, especially during the filling season. This moisture deficiency in connection with two or three very hot but brief periods last month undoubtedly caused crop losses which will be reflected in the forthcoming reports." Grasshoppers are also taking their toll of the flax crop in the northerly districts at this time. An average of 35 to 40 cars per day of new crop seed have been reaching Minneapolis this week. The quality of the recent arrivals is better than the earlier.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 26.—The harvest of small grain crops has been practically complete in southern Minnesota and South Dakota, and cutting is well advanced in North Dakota. The almost uniformly high quality in prospect two weeks ago has been reduced by heat and forced ripening, and, in the case of some southern districts, by heavy rains just after the crop was cut. All grains will vary considerably in test weight. Corn has benefited by the recent warm weather, and its condition is generally very good. It is unusually well advanced. Flax, like grain, has advanced rapidly, some early fields having already been cut in southern Minnesota and South Dakota. This crop is very uneven, and some of it is extremely weedy. It has been severely damaged in some localities by heat and grasshoppers, but there is a large acreage which

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

		Wheat															
		Option		July	July	July	July	July	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	
		High	Low	26	27	28	29	31	1	2	3	4	5	7	8		
Chicago	.....	80	62	64¼	65½	65½	66¾	66¾	65¾	66	64⅞	64¾	64½	64¾	64¼		
Winnipeg	.....	68¾	51½	53	53¾	53½	54½	55	53¾	54¾	54¾	55½	55½	55½	53¾		
Liverpool*	.....			54	55	56¼	55¼	56½	55¾	56	55½	56½	56½	56½	53¼		
Kansas City	.....	75½	57	60¼	61¼	61¼	62¼	61¾	60¾	61¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	59½	59¼		
Minneapolis	.....	83¾	64¾	67¼	68½	69	70	70	68¾	69¾	68½	68¾	68¾	67½	67¼		
Duluth, durum	.....			61¼	63¾	65½	65½	64½	63¾	64¾	63¾	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾		
Milwaukee	.....	80	62¼	64¼	65¾	65¾	66¾	66¼	65¾	66¾	65	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾		
		Corn															
Chicago	.....	54¼	39¼	40¾	42¼	42¼	42¾	42½	42¼	42¼	41½	42¼	42¾	42¾	41¾		
Kansas City	.....	52¾	37½	39¼	40¾	39¾	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¼		
Milwaukee	.....	54¾	39¾	40¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	42¾	42	41¾		
		Oats															
Chicago	.....	34½	25½	27½	28½	28	28¼	28¾	28½	28½	27½	27½	27¾	27¾	27¼		
Winnipeg	.....	30	23¼	25	26¾	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	27½	27½	27½	27¾	27¾	26¾		
Minneapolis	.....	29¾	23¾	24¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	25	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾		
Milwaukee	.....	34¾	26	27½	28½	27¾	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½	27½		
		Rye															
Chicago	.....	58	41½	43½	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43	43¼	42¾	42½	42½	42¼	42¼		
Minneapolis	.....	53½	37¾	39¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	39½	39¾	39	38¾	38½	38¼	38¼		
Winnipeg	.....	48½	37	38¾	39¾	39	40	39¾	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¼		
		Barley															
Minneapolis	.....	32¾	28½	30¾	31¾	30¾	31¾	32	31¼	31¾	31¼	31	31½	31½	31¾		
Winnipeg	.....	40¼	32½	33¾	34¼	34¾	35½	35½	35½	35½	35¼	35½	35	34¾	34¾		
		Soybeans															
Chicago	.....	83¼	66	66½	68	67¾	67¾	68½	68¾	68½	68¼	68½	68¼	67¼	67½		

\*At daily current rate of exchange.



promises satisfactory yields of good quality. Grasshoppers have reached the migratory stage and represent a serious menace, particularly to late crops. Heavy losses from this source have been confined to limited areas.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 5.—Wheat harvest is entirely over, just a small field now and then that was cut with a self binder has not been threshed for some reason or other. Oats harvest is 80 per cent over. In Eastern Indiana it is a terrific disappointment, fields really looked like they were going to yield some oats, but they didn't. Ten to 20 bushels to the acre, only thing in their favor this year is they are heavier oats than last year. Northwestern Indiana will have some oats. Yield up there is only from 18 to 30 bus. to the acre, but they are fairly heavy oats. Corn crop just can't look any better. Nothing has happened to it yet to hurt it except where there has been some heavy rain, blew some of it down, but it has straightened up. This demonstrates the distinct advantage in planting hybrid corn, it seems to root deeper and have stronger roots so it doesn't blow down. Pass fields now with ears hanging over like it ordinarily is in September. We think there will be new corn fed to hogs within the next three weeks. There is some old corn moving, we are buying more old corn than we are wheat. We are buying very little oats; we haven't bought 10,000 bushels up to this time and the movement is practically over.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Great Falls, Mont., Aug. 4.—Winter wheat harvest has advanced into the final stages with extremely favorable harvest conditions and except in a section south and east of Great Falls, will be pretty well completed by the middle of next week. Generally, we would say that the yield ran from 17 to 30 bus., which would be an average of around 22 to 25 bus. per acre. Test weight will probably average a little better than we anticipated previously, and would say that the bulk of the wheat will come pretty close to making No. 1, however, there will probably be considerable 59-lb. test weight show up in the end. There will be considerable 15% protein but not a great deal of 16% protein. In other words, our previous average of 15% protein right straight through will just about hit the winter wheat crop in our territory. We have taken in a few loads of new spring wheat and the best tests we had on samples so far

have been 54-lb. It has run from there down to 48-lb. Protein content on this type of wheat will probably run pretty close to 17%. It is a little hard to tell just how low this test weight is going to be, but we do know that there is going to be very little stuff that will weigh much over 55 lbs. A good 50% of our new winter wheat crop has gone into farm storage and the balance into elevator storage for loans. Our guess right now on Montana would be about 22,000,000 bus. winter wheat and 22,000,000 bus. spring wheat.—Greely Elevator Co., G. F. Greely.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1.—Cutting and combining of small grains is practically completed. Progress with shock threshing which has made erratic progress since harvest has been further delayed by unfavorable weather for this work, especially in southwestern and northern Illinois. The second cutting of alfalfa in northern Illinois and late hay harvest in general is under way. Quality of much hay was lowered in areas where rains occurred. Considerable plowing for fall wheat has been completed in the central and southern sections. Generally speaking, the Illinois corn crop looks exceptionally good, and impairment in limited areas has been offset to date by improvement elsewhere. The crop is two weeks ahead of usual. Corn is standing up well, and two shoots to the stalk are common. The second ears will not amount to much unless good weather follows. Ear development for a large part of the crop now ranges from the blister to the roasting ear stage. Good corn weather is needed during August to sustain this heavy growth and good crop outlook. Soybean conditions are quite uniformly good and the present outlook is for a large crop. Much of the crop is now in bloom and the more advanced fields are podding well. Winter wheat yield is above average. About 89 per cent of the crop has been threshed or combined. Oat harvest is over, with some northern exceptions, and about two-thirds of the crop has been threshed. Quality of both wheat and oats varies somewhat more than earlier expected. Considerable wheat in the shock remains to be threshed in the southwestern counties. Hay crops are fair to good.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agricultural Statistician.

Of 2,500 farmers in McPherson County, Kansas, the county agent reports only 900 eligible for a government wheat loan.

## New Illinois Truck Law Stresses Safety

Truck operators are thrown into open competition with each other, but are subjected to safety restraints and are forced to accept responsibility by a new truck bill that won its way thru the closing days of the Illinois legislature and became a law on July 26.

The new law takes trucks out from under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Commerce Commission, which is the regulator of railroad operations intrastate, and places them under the jurisdiction of the department of public works. This department, headed by F. Lynden Smith, is the same one that builds, maintains, and polices the highways.

Under the new law every truck operator is required to take out a certificate, or permit. These are easy to obtain, but they require a truck operator to classify his business as a "line haul carrier," "local carrier," "metropolitan carrier," "contract carrier," "private carrier," "merchant carrier," "interstate carrier," "agricultural cooperative carrier," "state or municipal carrier," or "miscellaneous carrier." Certificates of public convenience and necessity are issued to line haul, local, and metropolitan carriers. Other classifications are issued permits.

The new law requires every truck owner to carry liability and property damage insurance, or prove financial responsibility sufficient to pay damages. Every truck must pass a safety test twice each year. Municipal safety lanes are recognized as testers. Truck drivers are limited to 12 hours behind the wheel and 15 hours on duty in any 24 hour period.

Every truck owner must have his name, address, and the empty weight of the truck painted on both sides of the truck. Purpose of this provision is to reduce the theft hazard. Sponsors of the law claim that rural thefts by means of trucks amount to \$2,000,000 annually in Illinois alone.

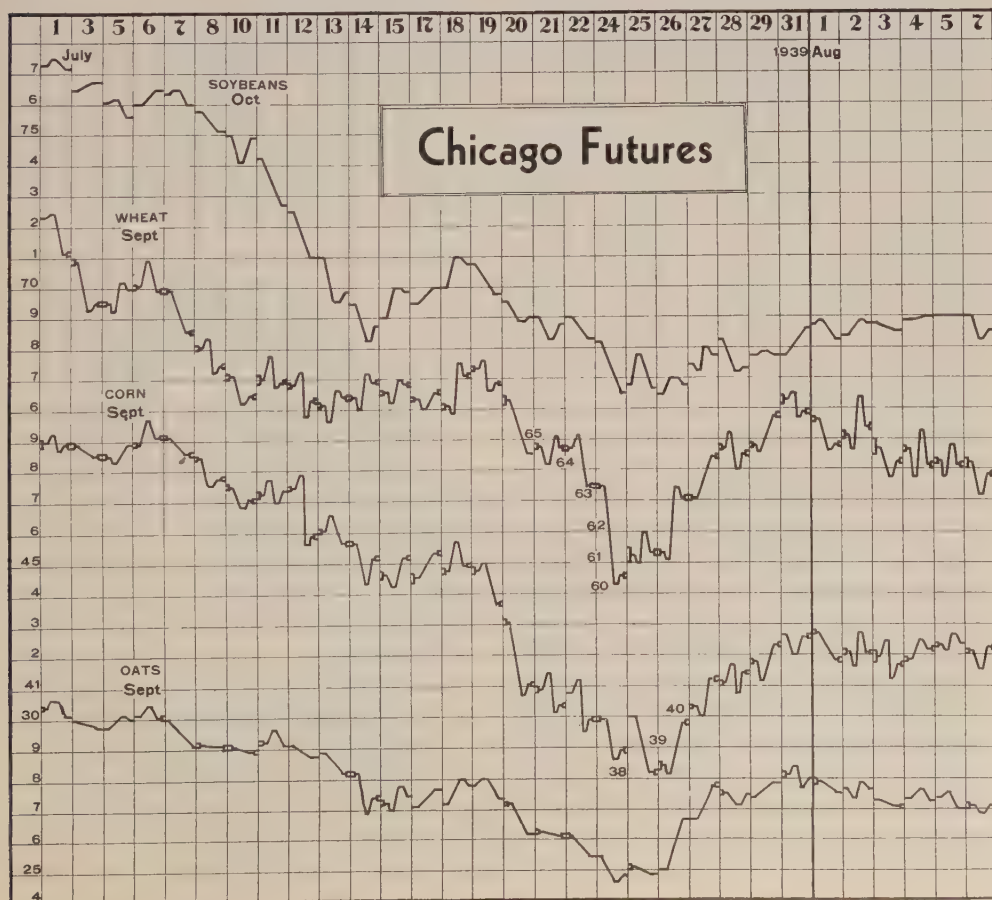
"Merchant truckers," which is the classification given what the trade generally recognizes as gypsy peddlers, frequently with an expletive, before the "gypsy," are required to carry bills of sale covering their cargoes, as specified by the department. "For hire" carriers are required to carry a copy of a bill of lading which will be specified at an early date.

Bills of sale for merchant trucks, in the original bill, were required to be executed in quadruplicate, name and describe the property, giving the weight, the number of units or size, the grade or quality of the commodities in cases where grades and standards have been established by the federal government or the state of Illinois, the point of origin, the point of destination if known, date and hour when loading is commenced, name and address of the carrier, and of the person from whom the property is purchased. The person selling the property was to get one copy, the gypsy the other three, the buyer (if he buys the whole load) was to get one copy. The merchant trucker was required to note date and hour of sale and price received from each customer having a part in receiving his offerings.

Common carriers are required to have cargo insurance and to put up bond covering collections made on C.O.D. shipments, or else prove financial responsibility.

The new law was drafted by a joint legislative commission consisting of five senators and five representatives appointed two years ago. They held 42 public hearings in the state, under the chairmanship of Senator Louis J. Menges, East St. Louis, prior to writing freedom and responsibility into a new truck law.

The final date for exportation of flour sold for export after 2 p. m. on May 27 has been extended from Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 1939, and that the final date on which exporters could make application for export subsidy payments would be extended from Oct. 15, 1939, to Jan. 2, 1940.





## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Kansas City, Mo.—Receipts of wheat in July totaled 21,132 cars, 7,151 smaller than in July, 1938, and 8,909 smaller than in 1937, which set a record for the market.

Galveston, Tex.—Receipts and shipments of grain during June as compared to June, 1938, in bushels—1938 shown in parentheses—follows: Receipts, wheat, 615,000 (2,284,500); corn, 10,000 (8,000); rye, 11,000 (20,000); kafir (84,000); milo (36,000); shipments, wheat, 727,687.40 (2,061,300); kafir (28,000).—Geo. E. Edwardson, chief grain inspector, Cotton Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., July 28.—Canadian wheat in store July 28, 1939, was 95,847,938 bus., compared with 99,639,397 bus. for the preceding week and 19,709,319 bus. for the week of July 29, 1938. For the fifty-two weeks ending July 28, 1939, and the same period in 1938, 290,266,449 and 125,401,172 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

### Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	795,148	869,238	.....	120,000
Chicago	12,189,000	12,755,000	3,156,000	3,276,000
Ft. Worth	9,986,200	8,134,000	3,490,200	3,493,000
Houston	.....	.....	60,581	2,410,147
Hutch'n	5,012,000	8,463,000	.....	.....
Ind'polis	2,270,000	2,160,000	449,000	286,000
Kan. City	33,867,200	45,252,800	9,109,865	7,886,035
Milw'kee	2,816,860	2,196,400	526,400	1,358,016
Min'polis	6,312,000	4,608,730	1,960,500	1,836,320
Omaha	10,084,309	9,321,790	1,691,200	2,643,384
Peoria	1,249,300	1,561,100	954,800	1,056,100
Phil'd'lphia	475,905	620,052	73,248	204,045
St. Joseph	6,593,600	5,958,400	1,865,600	2,465,600
St. Louis	15,215,500	11,144,900	3,937,500	3,074,500
Seattle	943,600	1,268,400	.....	.....
Superior	1,321,000	599,982	2,009,499	603,447
Toledo	4,495,500	4,657,500	204,224	130,945
Wichita	6,450,000	6,834,000	4,114,500	2,692,500

### Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	61,429	58,334	.....	.....
Boston	16,200	11,200	.....	.....
Chicago	2,187,000	3,632,000	1,819,000	1,897,000
Ft. Worth	180,000	288,000	30,000	.....
Indianapolis	400,000	846,000	388,000	848,000
Kansas City	246,000	674,000	108,000	52,000
Milwaukee	61,020	119,780	76,000	102,600
Minneapolis	1,775,250	1,173,960	1,469,250	483,680
Omaha	564,000	344,000	192,614	92,000
Peoria	316,000	515,200	144,000	276,800
Philadelphia	8,650	42,779	16,659	38,973
St. Joseph	334,000	542,000	12,000	180,000
St. Louis	196,000	798,000	130,000	444,000
Seattle	2,000	50,000	.....	.....
Superior	607,045	309,584	610,350	320,000
Toledo	191,100	964,255	174,905	754,265
Wichita	21,000	.....	4,500	.....

### Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	199,746	119,592	.....	.....
Boston	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Chicago	3,732,000	12,210,000	4,620,000	11,773,000
Ft. Worth	21,000	70,500	9,000	19,500
Ind'polis	1,647,000	1,384,000	1,242,000	1,218,000
Kan. City	439,500	525,000	472,500	304,500
Milwaukee	266,600	1,330,000	106,600	1,238,100
Minn'polis	808,503	3,554,340	1,827,000	2,003,250
Omaha	666,400	564,200	1,378,638	749,000
Peoria	1,249,100	2,014,330	491,000	1,152,660
Phil'd'lphia	13,928	7,009	13,105	43,206
St. Joseph	111,000	310,500	46,500	238,500
St. Louis	700,000	880,500	427,500	542,000
Seattle	123,000	51,000	.....	.....
Superior	1,564,106	2,270,758	1,628,500	2,568,599
Toledo	151,200	168,000	96,862	132,950
Wichita	2,600	3,900	.....	.....

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 1.—The Canadian Consolidated Elvtr. Co. shipped one of the first two cars of this year's wheat via the Canadian National Railway today—a car of wheat graded No. 1 northern, which yielded 17 bus. to the acre. The Manitoba Pool Elvtr. shipped the second, a car from Homewood which graded No. 2 northern and yielded 20 bus. to the acre.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 4.—Lake shipments of grain so far this season consist of four cargoes containing 382,102 bushels of wheat, and 475,850 bushels of corn. There has been a liberal movement of new barley into Milwaukee during the past ten days, most of it grading No. 2 and No. 3 Malting, bought freely by the maltsters. H. A. Plumb, sec'y, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

### Root Exhaustion

By H. C. DONOVAN, Chicago, Ill.

The term "root exhaustion" applied to winter wheat deterioration in the Southwest, means nothing other than the death and natural decay of the roots at the end of their life cycle, but when this occurs at any time before the rightful maturity of the kernels, damage is done. Therefore when the growth and development of roots are ahead of normal, caused by extra favorable growing conditions during the otherwise dormant periods of the winter, the roots will reach the end of their life cycle and start to die too soon for the good of the top growth, but before doing so, they go thru their supreme efforts such as are needed for filling and kernelling before the plants are headed out, thus furnishing excess material to the foliage.

Where this defect occurs in a severe form the plants show distress much earlier and more damaging than when and where the defect is less pronounced. In fact, some sections do not show distress until heading out time and then by the heads coming out slowly, many showing white and poorly filled. Meanwhile much of the sap being stagnated in the stalks and foliage, gives them an off-color, causing many to attribute the damage to drought, frost, electric storms, rust and other supposed causes.

### Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	360	597	.....	.....
Chicago	368,000	154,000	158,000	114,000
Ft. Worth	4,800	9,600	.....	3,200
Houston	.....	.....	.....	20,619
Indianapolis	4,500	8,000	1,500	.....
Kansas City	32,000	56,000	4,800	6,400
Milwaukee	1,265,920	722,400	207,700	221,100
Minneapolis	2,607,800	1,370,190	1,511,300	881,670
Omaha	102,506	182,400	65,600	60,900
Peoria	218,200	275,840	134,200	151,200
Philadelphia	700	.....	1,625	959
St. Joseph	1,750	7,000	.....	1,750
St. Louis	110,400	54,000	43,200	12,800
Seattle	16,000	16,000	.....	.....
Superior	190,423	335,423	254,000	90,357
Toledo	2,800	2,800	1,125	10,000

### Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	22,798	14,380	.....	.....
Boston	2,200	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	98,000	203,000	110,000	27,000
Ft. Worth	4,500	28,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	126,000	84,000	39,000	33,000
Kansas City	33,000	27,000	15,000	15,000
Milwaukee	8,490	19,810	6,275	8,785
Minneapolis	1,074,000	804,090	157,500	200,710
Omaha	70,000	232,400	43,450	102,200
Peoria	55,400	40,800	2,400	4,800
Philadelphia	2,507	1,207	1,526	.....
St. Joseph	10,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	13,500	44,500	9,000	22,600
Seattle	1,500	9,000	.....	.....
Superior	220,180	39,192	254,000	90,357
Toledo	7,000	2,800	1,100	.....

### Stocks of Old Wheat in Interior

Stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on July 1, 1939, are estimated by the U. S. Crop Reporting Board to be 38,291,000 bus. This compares with 31,186,000 bus. in these positions a year earlier and the 10-year (1928-37) average stocks of 37,094,000 bus. The largest stocks of wheat of any July 1 since records were started in 1919 were the 64,293,000 bus. reported in 1933; the lowest, 11,818,000 bus. in 1937. A large quantity of new wheat was on hand July 1 in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, but such wheat is not included in this report.

Combining stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses with old wheat held on farms July 1, 1939, gives a total of 129,129,000 bus. compared with 90,299,000 bus. on that date last year and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 88,306,000 bus. July 1 stocks of all classes of wheat in these positions are shown in thousands of bushels (i. e. 000 omitted) in the following table:

#### STOCKS OF WHEAT IN INTERIOR MILLS, ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES

Class	1936	1937	1938	1939
Hard red winter	16,749	9,766	31,719	45,139
Soft red winter	17,704	9,085	23,939	19,419
Hard red spring	16,015	6,665	14,525	39,054
Durum	4,052	1,323	3,636	10,454
White	11,662	6,830	16,480	15,063
Total	66,182	33,669	90,299	129,129

### Private Crop Reports

Leading private crop reporters, on Aug. 1, estimated domestic production of principal grains, in millions of bushels (i. e., 000,000 omitted), as follows:

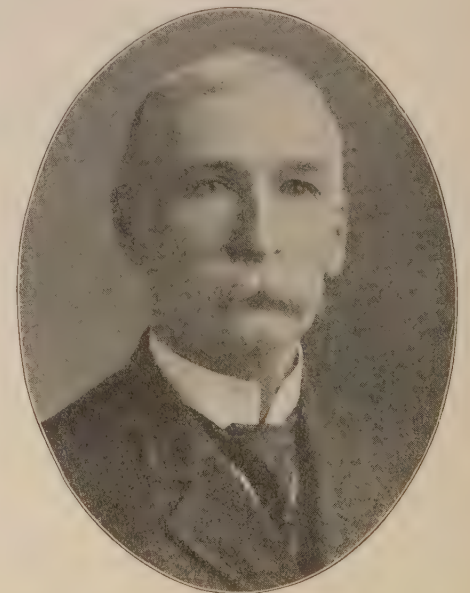
	Wheat		Corn.	Oats.
	Winter.	Spring.		
Murray	543	187	2,521	869
Snow	518	210	2,459	946
Donovan	530	180	2,510	880
Cromwell	546	171	2,544	881
Galvin	523	179	2,530	873
Miller	501	171	2,541	874
Average	527	183	2,517	887

### George H. Tunell Passes On

George H. Tunell of Minneapolis, Minn., former Minnesota chief grain inspector, passed away July 22 at the age of 80. He had been in poor health for more than a year.

Mr. Tunell was raised on a farm near Albert Lea, Minn., and began buying grain at a country elevator when only 22 years of age, continuing in that capacity for 9 years. In 1889, at the age of 31, he was appointed an inspector in the Minnesota inspection department.

Succeeding years saw his quick rise to first assistant chief deputy, then chief deputy. In 1917 he was made Minnesota's chief grain inspector, a position where he continued to pile up a total of 42 years in the service of the grain inspection department.



Geo. H. Tunell, Minneapolis, Minn., Deceased.



## Lindsborg Elevator Installs Gas Station

A narrow little patch of owned land between two railroad rights-of-way paralleling each other was the basis for an efficient installation of three retail gasoline pumps by the Farmers Union Elevator Co. at Lindsborg, Kan.

The Santa Fe and the Rock Island are the railroads. Location of the company's office and elevator on the Rock Island right-of-way left no room for the gas pumps. When approached for authority to put the pumps in a position on its paralleling right-of-way which would be convenient to the elevator office, the Santa Fe's real estate department said: "For wholesale tanks, yes; but for retail tanks and pumps—no." It was a very loud and vigorous "No."

Undaunted Manager Dave Train made use of a narrow strip of land that his company owned between the railroad rights-of-way that was just about wide enough to accommodate the pumps. The strip was handy to the office, hardly half a dozen steps from the outer edge of the 34 ft. scale deck. To locate the gasoline storage tanks he purchased a site beyond the elevator where the distance between the railroads widened, and ran 2-inch pipes underground and under the company's feed warehouse along the owned strip of land a distance of more than 130 feet to reach the pumps.

Train superintended the business of installing the tanks and pumps. He ran into further trouble because of the cinder fill in which the tanks had to be buried. Cinders contain sulphur. Soil moisture and sulphur make sulphuric acid, a dangerous corrosive guaranteed to completely ruin a steel tank buried in cinders within two years.

To avoid this promised catastrophe, Train laid a bed of sand in the hole dug for the tanks and the trench dug for the pipes. Then he had the tanks coated heavily with asphalt, wrapped in roofing paper, and again coated with asphalt before setting them in their beds of sand. Another thick layer of sand over the tanks and the pipes completed the installation. There are four tanks. One holds 1,000 gallons, one holds 2,000 gallons, and two of them hold 4,000 gallons each.

Ordinarily 1½-inch pipes connect gasoline tanks with the gasoline pumps, but ordinarily gasoline does not have to be sucked by the retail pumps thru 130 ft. of pipe. Manager Train played safe by installing 2-inch pipes, and claims that the regular pumps and their one-third h.p. motors pull gasoline the 130 feet from the storage tanks without a murmur.

Three pumps are used, two of the metering, but non-computing type, the third of the metering and computing type. Each pump handles a different grade of gasoline, but each is an attractive standard with easily read dials and modern automatic fittings to set the pump motors in operation and to protect the customer by preventing operation of the pump before the dials are cleared from a previous sale. The dials of each pump are illuminated from the inside at night.

To add to the "in-line" attractiveness of the three pumps, Manager Train had protective buttresses built at each end of the reinforced concrete pump foundation to form recesses for air and water service hose.

The retail gasoline pumps add one more service to the extensive sideline business of the Farmers Union Elevator Co., which already handle feeds, seeds, twine, coal and a host of other products in demand by the farmers who grow wheat on the rolling prairie land around Lindsborg.

## Coating to Protect Concrete

Concrete walls of grain elevator bins sometimes permit moisture to pass thru.

The concrete may be defective for several reasons. Porous spots occur from imperfect mixing or wrong proportioning of ingredients. The continuity of pouring may have been interrupted for a long enough time to leave a construction joint between layers. Changes in temperature and load place stress on the walls, and cracks occur in outside walls.

To prevent the seepage of water thru the bin walls and into the grain various expedients have been tried, most of them failures.

By combining a bituminous compound with granular material a coating is obtained that is elastic and waterproof and will not crack.

A thin priming coat is first applied by an air spray to penetrate all fine cracks and provide the adhesion. A second coating containing the granular material is blown on to resist action of weather and water.

When finished with a coat of aluminum metallic paint the walls present a handsome appearance, and the reflecting aluminum surface lowers the temperature of the bins during hot weather.

The application of this process of coating with "Guntex" has been taken over by Jones Hettelsater Construction Co., whose experience in elevator engineering and construction well qualifies them to remedy any structural defects that may be discovered in any concrete wall.

## Itinerant Truckers Subject of Conferences

Conferences have been held recently between officers of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n of Des Moines, Ia., and state officials of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska to find means for regulating itinerant truckers.

Iowa grain and feed dealers have been asked by the ass'n to help police officials enforce the Iowa truck law that became effective last month, by notifying them of known or suspected violators.

Iowa police have agreed to cooperate with Missouri officials by taking affidavits from Missouri truckers who claim to have orders for their loads, such orders placing Missouri truckers in the common carrier classification in their own state.

## Heavy Storage Stocks of Spring Wheat Expected

Members of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n met at Fargo, N. D., the evening of July 20. C. H. Conaway, sec'y, presided at this general session, where North Dakota grain dealers discussed their common problems.

SECY CONAWAY predicted that from 90% to 95% of the wheat produced in spring wheat states would go into storage under loans to farmers from the Commodity Credit Corp.

"The government will loan farmers 73½¢ per bushel on their wheat at Fargo," he said. "The loan rate varies somewhat, depending on the distance of the stored grain from its nearest market but I believe about the lowest rate is at Crosby, where it will be 66.6¢ per bushel.

"In addition there will be a premium for extra protein content. Wheat of 12.9% protein takes no premium. But wheat with protein between 12.9 and 13.9% will carry an additional 1¢ per bushel above the basic loan rate, and 1¢ additional for each half per cent above 14%. The farmer with 15% protein wheat can borrow 78½¢ per bushel on it when placed in storage at Fargo.

"What farmer is going to sell his wheat for 57¢ when he can borrow from 73½¢ upward on it? Farmers are always optimistic about future prices. They will store and hold for a rise. Even if wheat goes up several cents per bushel, the farmers will still hold their wheat.

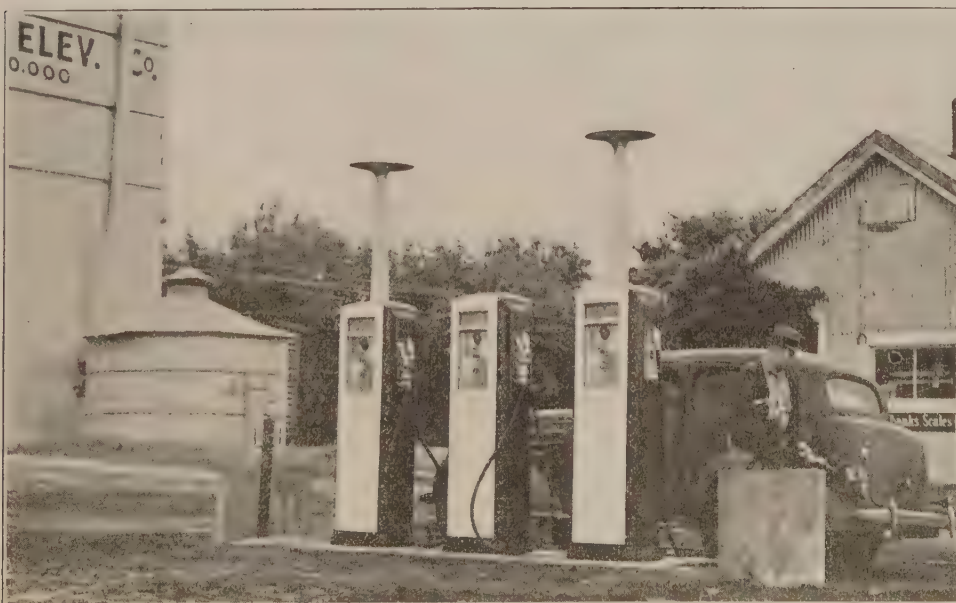
"We are going to have a lot of impounded wheat this year, which will bring us many complications. It might even mean that millers may have to import wheat from Canada or elsewhere to meet their milling requirements.

"The man who is really up against it is the elevator operator. All he can depend upon for assured income are his storage and handling charges. He will have little cash business.

"Our advice to them is to plan their book-keeping so that they base their year's activities on charges for handling and storing only. Then if they get some cash business it will be velvet. Meantime they will operate on a sound basis."

**Lincoln, Neb.**—The Nebraska Railway Commission is trying to determine whether beans are grain, as requested by bean growers of western Nebraska, who desire to store in public grain warehouses and obtain a certificate on which money might be borrowed.

The F.C.I.C. has turned over 1,607,000 bus. of wheat or its cash equivalent to 5,862 farmers on crop loss claims filed under the new crop insurance program. Approximately 170,000 farmers took out wheat insurance on 7,638,157 acres, paying 6,714,074 bus. of grain or its cash equivalent as premiums. The policyholders were insured a total production of 63,769,356 bus. this year.



Manager Dave Train fills a gas tank at pumps installed by Farmers Union Elevator Co. at Lindsborg, Kan.



# Diesel Engine Power Gaining Favor

Increasing costs of power from other sources is leading to adoption in smaller plants of the diesel engine which has been improved in recent years to greater economy in operation in the small as well as the large sizes.

Air in a diesel engine cylinder is compressed to about 500 lbs. per sq. in. by the rising piston, causing its temperature to rise to about 900 degrees Fahrenheit. At the top of the stroke fuel oil is sprayed into the cylinder, is ignited immediately by the heated air, and increases the pressure to 600 to 800 pounds per square inch as it burns, which drives the piston down on its power stroke. Economy in operation is due to this high initial pressure and the cheapness of the furnace oil it is possible to use.

Nearly 100 manufacturers are now building diesel engines in sizes from 10 horse power up, the patent granted in 1892 to Dr. Rudolph Diesel having long since expired.

No rule applicable the country over can be laid down as to the relative economy of power by purchased electric current, steam, gasoline or diesel engine. The factors entering into the cost vary greatly in different localities. The operating conditions likewise vary with large or small power, intermittent or continuous use.

While power can be generated at a cost of 7 to 20 mills per kilowatt hour, including taxes, interest, depreciation and insurance the cost at any location is controlled by local conditions. Other sources of power against which to weigh the economy of the diesel engine are straight steam, gas or gasoline and purchased power.

The procedure is to get the investment in each plant and figure the yearly fixed charges. Get a typical daily load and figure hour by hour exactly what the complete plant will require in the way of operating costs such as coal or oil, labor, repairs, supplies and miscellaneous. Extend these figures to the whole season and combine the seasonal data for a year. Allow for rush season requirements. Add fixed cost to operating cost. Then select the plant with the lowest combined cost, considering convenience, possibility of outages, etc.

Costs in the central states will run about as follows for a 30 h.p. diesel running 1,200 r.p.m. at  $\frac{3}{4}$  load, or 27 h. p.: Furnace oil, 1.6 gallons per hour at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5c per gallon (tank wagon 6c) equals 9.6c per hour. Of lubricating oil there will be used one gallon of good mineral oil in three days. Such oil can be bought at 50c per gallon. Water must be provided for cooling. As a man is required for other work the labor cost is negligible. The first or initial cost of a heavy duty engine would be about \$55 to \$60 per horse power.

The consumption of fuel per horse power does not increase with small engines, as might be supposed, small engines operating on practically the same amount of oil per horse power as large engines.

Starting a diesel engine is done by hand with the small size, or by electric motor to turn over the engine shaft. The engine can be started in one and one-half minutes. Up to 30 h.p. the engine can be hand cranked. The large 4, 6 and 8 cylinder engines may be supplied with compressed air, gasoline engine or electric starting equipment as desired. For electric starting there is supplied a generator to charge the battery, a starting motor to turn the shaft, magnetic switch, started switch and throw-in gear.

In a 2-cycle engine one revolution of the crank-shaft completes a series of operation with one down and one upstroke of the piston. In a 4-cycle engine two revolutions of the crank shaft are required to complete the series of operation. In both styles of engine there is first a compression stroke upwards and a second power stroke downwards. The 4-cycle engine employs the third stroke to clean the products of combustion out of the cylinder and the fourth stroke to draw in fresh air to be compressed

by the first stroke. In the 2-cycle engine, at the end of the second stroke, air at about 2 pounds pressure per square inch is blown into the cylinder to expel the exhaust gases and provide fresh air to be compressed.

The lubricating system is automatic, a pump delivering oil to the larger bearings. It is only necessary to inspect the oil level in the crank case or sump tank. When worn the cylinder liners are easily removed and interchangeable.

After starting, the engine needs little attention by the operator. As the elevating leg, sheller, cleaner, hammer mill or other machinery is thrown into gear the engine governor holds the speed uniform; and when machines are thrown out of clutch the engine idles at small cost. An engine never wears out. The worn parts are simply replaced.

The diesel engines installed in corn belt grain elevators are mostly of 25 horse power, many are of 20 horse power and a few of 30 horse power. Elevators doing grinding have engines as high as 120 and 150 horse power.

The savings effected in power costs at grain elevators doing feed grinding by the substitution of diesel engine power for electric power in some instances has been remarkable, the engine cutting power costs in two.

The diesel engine shown in the engraving herewith is operating in the plant of the Dunkel Grain Co., at Dunkel, Ill. It is a 30 h.p. four cycle model 36 Fairbanks-Morse Engine, with three cylinders. To start, the clutch is thrown out and the engine turned over by the small electric motor taking current from a storage battery. After the engine is running a small generator recharges the battery as in an automobile, for the next start. The cylinders of this engine have  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inch bore and 6 inch stroke.

Lubrication is by pressure from built-in gear pump, and the fuel supply is contained in a 12 gallon built-in tank. The circulating water pump also is built-in. Renewals or repairs are facilitated by the removable cylinder liners and the individual cylinder heads.

This is one of the newer models; older Fairbanks-Morse models are in use in 19 other grain elevators in Illinois, the A. & O. Grain Co. at Oreana, having four engines of 15 to 60 h.p.

## Huge Losses Suffered by Commodity Credit Corp.

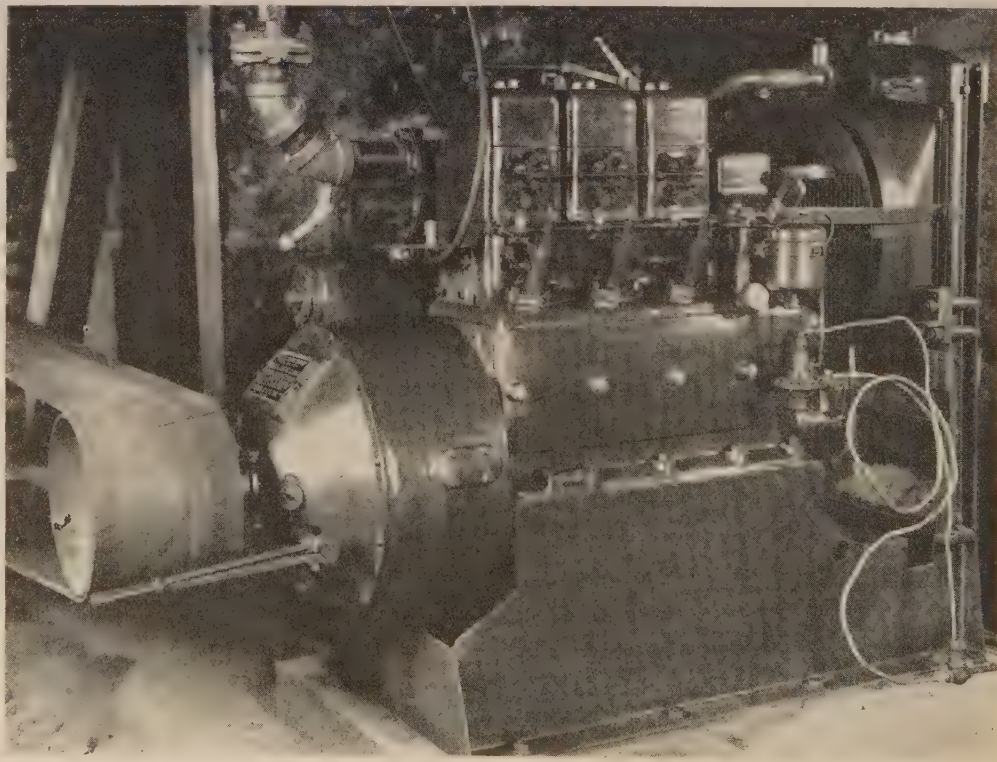
Potential losses on the books of the Commodity Credit Corp. on Mar. 31, 1939, aggregated \$194,419,878, due to the legislative mandate requiring the corporation to make loans on cotton, corn, and wheat at prices above the current market. The value of the collateral behind the loans on that date had dropped sufficiently to pile up this tremendous loss.

Of course, losses are not necessarily actual losses. The markets for the commodities that make up the collateral might swing upward and let the corporation collect its loans. The "might" part of this business has been going on thru two or more crop years.

Congress has granted Sec'y Wallace's request for the Commodity Credit Corp. for an appropriation of \$119,599,918 to maintain unimpaired its \$100,000,000 capital, as provided by statute. Last year Congress appropriated \$94,285,404 for the same purpose. Altho the corporation has authority to issue and have outstanding \$900,000,000 in debentures in addition to its \$100,000,000 capital, its own outstanding loans aggregated \$391,000,000 on Mar. 31, and it had agreed to purchase from banks another \$450,000,000 in loans made by them, bringing its total to over \$825,000,000. The authorized loans of up to \$50,000,000 on the current wheat crop used up what remained of the corporation's capital so that another \$100,000,000 or more will be needed.

Canadian mills for the 10 months prior to June 1 ground 58,289,439 bus. of wheat against 49,247,667 bus. for the like period preceding, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of wheat flour was 12,940,688 barrels, against 10,972,032 barrels.

Utica, N. Y.—Joseph C. Howard, local druggist, has announced sale of a formula perfected by himself and S. Carl Levine, New York lawyer, for making a butter shortening from soybeans. The soy butter can be produced at lower cost than either butter or oleomargarine, he claims, and bakers like it because it reduces the need for eggs in cakes and pastries.



Diesel 30-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Engine in Plant of Dunkel Grain Co., at Dunkel, Ill.





Manager Leo Greer behind "mixing bowl" of Nash Equity Exchange, Nash, Okla.

## "Mixing Bowl" in Country Elevator

An outstanding feature of the 60,000 bus. reinforced concrete elevator of the Nash Equity Exchange, on the Santa Fe railroad at Nash, Okla., is an 18 inch square "mixing bowl" on the workfloor, that swells into a larger mixing chamber below the workfloor before it empties into the back side of the boot.

Eight-inch spouts from four overhead bins lead into the 18-inch opening at the top of this "mixing bowl," which was designed after the suggestion of elevator man V. O. Newell when A. F. Roberts Construction Co. started construction of the 103 ft. elevator. Spouts from two more bins join the "mixing bowl" below the workfloor, so wheat from six bins can be flowed in gate controlled streams into the "bowl" at the same time to give whatever mix Manager Leo Greer orders.

Built on a 33x36 ft. foundation, the elevator is formed of four cylindrical tanks and eight interspace bins rising 80 ft. to the bin floor. Even when wheat is being received at the rate of 30,000 to 40,000 bus. per day, as it is during the peak of combining, the double receiving pit with capacity for 500 bus. on each side, and a butterfly valve to control the flow of grain into the selected pit, plus the 6x12 inch Superior DP buckets on a leg belt that is run fast enough to elevate 3,500 bus. per hour, enables Manager Greer to keep quality and grades of grain separate. Ehrsam spouting and an Ehrsam distributor directs the flow of grain. The leg is run by a 15 h.p. Fairbanks inclosed motor thru a Falk head drive, and the head and boot shafts are carried on roller bearings, so the leg can be operated economically at full capacity. Air pressures in the steel and concrete leg casing are relieved by a Palmer fan,

with 3 h.p. motor attached to the head and vented thru the roof.

Manpower in operating the elevator is saved by an electric-powered manlift between the workfloor and the bin floor of the elevator. The platform of the manlift has a cage for safety.

Keeping pace with the stream of wheat-laden trucks that can be received thru the 12x10 ft. overhead doors of the 14 ft. driveway and emptied thru the eight foot steel grate over the double receiving sink by means of the Kewanee pneumatic truck lift, is the 10 bus. Richardson automatic shipping scale in the 23 ft. high cupola. In a normal year the Nash Equity Exchange handles 500,000 bus. of wheat; in a good year as much as 675,000 bus.

## Wheat Insurance Program Faces Loss

Crop losses in the winter wheat belt this year were above normal, and prospects for a smaller than normal crop in the spring wheat area have led officials of the Federal Crop Insurance Corp. to doubt that premiums collected will be sufficient to absorb all losses on wheat insurance.

The Corporation reports having paid the equivalent of 1,607,000 bushels of wheat to 5,862 farmers who filed claims under its wheat insurance program. Approximately 170,000 farmers took out government insurance on 7,638,157 acres, paying 6,714,074 bushels or its cash equivalent for an insured total production of 63,769,356 bus.

The grain elevator operator improves his plant and prepares to market growers crop of corn efficiently, then the CCC loans the grower 57 cts. a bushel if he will seal and keep it on the farm. Why not reimburse the elevator man for loss due to government's diversion of the crop?

## Iowa Cooperatives Want to Store Sealed Corn

Managers and directors of farmers' co-operative elevators met with Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials at Fort Dodge, Ia., July 14 to discuss handling of sealed corn from the 1938 crop.

As in the case of a similar meeting held at Decatur, Ill., about the same time, the elevator operators were offered a flat 2c per bushel for in and out handling of sealed corn delivered to the Commodity Credit Corp. A possibility that the grain dealers might also get 6c per bushel for storing such deliveries, if they have their elevators licensed and bonded to meet the approval of the CCC, and will carry the corn until maturity of farmers' notes, was suggested, but no assurances were given.

AAA officials declared that the CCC would not sell delivered corn back to farmers at less than the loan price of 57c per bushel, nor place any of such deliveries on the market at a lower figure.

Claude Wickard, AAA regional head, said: "We now believe that we made a mistake last year in selling corn back to the farmers at a bargain price, because that means more livestock and probably cheaper livestock." He urged farmers to reseal corn of their 1938 crop, and declared that the AAA will "stand pat" on its ever-normal granary program, seeking a further reduction in the corn acreage in 1940 if necessary in hope of preventing further accumulation of a weighty surplus.

**Ottawa, Can.**—Severe declines in the wheat market are estimated to be causing a loss of more than \$60,000,000 to the Canadian government on its minimum guaranteed wheat price to growers of Canada's 1938 crop. The Dominion is expected to seek a loan to cover the loss.



Nash Equity Exchange has 60,000 bushel elevator at Nash, Okla.



## Air Lift with Telescoping Cylinder

Pneumatic dumps otherwise highly desirable have had the disadvantage of requiring a very deep pit to accommodate the long vertical cylinder to get the rise needed to elevate the front end of the longer trucks now in use to haul grain to the country buyer.

The expense of digging a deep pit and trouble from water both are now avoided by the employment of a cylinder made in three sections, two telescoping within the larger bottom cylinder. The two moveable units are co-ordinated, their operation being similar to that of the ordinary hydraulic jack. The main cylinder is the conventional 10 3/16 inches inside diameter, carefully machined and finished. In this cylinder the first lifting ram operates. This cylindrical ram is machine finished inside and out, and is fitted with a piston which is actuated within the main cylinder barrel. This ram in turn supports a secondary ram, which operates precisely as the first one, and carries the lifting platform. The two moveable pistons or rams are perfectly synchronized to insure a smooth, even lift. The cylinder heads and base are specially designed, perfectly machined and assembled by expert mechanics. Piston leathers are made to exacting specifications.

The telescoping cylinder of the Aero-Flex extends below the scale beams only 4 1/2 feet on a 20-ton scale. In practically all installations this is sufficient to insure freedom from any water hazard.

Each Aero-Flex piston travels only half of the distance necessary in long cylinders, consequently decreasing the wear 50 per cent, and necessitating leather renewals at infrequent intervals (from 6 to 8 years in average service). Aero-Flex cylinders never leak. Base gaskets and seals have been eliminated and operation is not dependent on the tension rods being tight. Lateral strains on Aero-Flex cylinders have been greatly reduced. The automatic compensation of the tilting cylinders eliminates this major cause of trouble.

The exclusive hinged cross-head mounting allows the cylinder and piston to follow the arc of the front truck wheels as they are raised to dump height. This movement is entirely automatic.

As the piston starts to rise the wheel locks are first lifted to their safety position, at which point the wheel platform is engaged and the complete unit, with wheel locks in place,

continues the upward movement. The complete platform with wheel locks is removably attached to the upper lifting ram, and can be readily disconnected and replaced if at any time it is necessary to inspect or service the telescoping cylinder.

All Aero-Flex cylinders are tested to lift 7,500 lbs. with 150 lbs. of air pressure, 6,000 lbs. with 120 lbs., or 4,500 lbs. with only 90 lbs., with only 4,800 cubic inches maximum air displacement. This represents exceptional efficiency in air lift operation. Under average working conditions these load ratings are nearly double those which the lift will be called upon to raise, or an excess ratio of approximately 2 to 1.

Additional information will be furnished Journal readers on application to the manufacturers, the R. R. Howell Co.

## Canadian Wheat Board Sets Market Limitations

The Canadian Wheat Board on Aug. 1 placed a 5,000 bushel limit on the amount of wheat that it will buy from any farmer, or any group of farmers acting as a unit, at the initial guaranteed price of 70c per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, delivered Fort William or Vancouver.

Employees or dependents of farmers are not considered wheat producers and may not deliver wheat to the Board, the sons of farmers, operating land for their parents, may participate under a lease agreement system.

The Board may also buy from landlords, vendors, mortgagees and others "entitled by contract or operation of law to wheat grown by someone else."

Farmers are required to obtain permits for marketing their wheat. Breach of the regulations is punishable by a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days.

Farmers who raise more than 5,000 bushels of wheat will have to market their surplus elsewhere. Such surpluses are expected to be delivered to the pools for the guaranteed initial price of 60c per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, as provided in legislation passed at the last session of Parliament. The Board has refused to act as selling agent for the pools.

Cattle imports from Canada into the United States are increasing under the reciprocal trade agreement lowering the duty from \$3 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds July 1.

## From Abroad

**Buenos Aires, Argentina.**—The Argentine government's operations in the wheat market are expected to strain its resources. Estimated loss on the 1938-39 crop minimum is approximately \$23,000,000.

**Berlin.**—The German government has issued a decree effective Aug. 1, requiring all bread flour to contain a 10 per cent admixture of rye flour, which in turn is to be adulterated with 3 per cent potato flour.

**Japan's** 1939 wheat crop is officially estimated at the record level of 54,413,000 bus. from a planted area of 1,823,000 acres. This figure compares with 45,244,000 bus. from 1,777,000 acres in 1938.—American Agricultural Commissioner, Shanghai.

**Aberdeen, Scotland.**—Sir Joseph Barcroft, chairman of the food investigation board, at a meeting of the nutrition section of the British Medical Ass'n Conference, said the best quality wheat, "such as that from Canada," can be stored for 10 years safely. High moisture wheat cannot be kept for more than three or four years.

**Bucharest, Rumania.**—Rumania is reported to have signed an agreement whereby it will barter 50,000 carloads of wheat to Germany and Italy for armaments. Delivery of 30,000 carloads to Germany and 20,000 carloads to Italy is to be made in September at a price fixed at 46,000 lei (about \$322) per carload, payment to be made in military supplies. (Rumania has pledged of military aid from Britain to maintain her independence.)

**At the London** wheat conference Ray Atherton, representing the United States, proposed a five-year quota scheme apportioning 425,000,000 bus. wheat for their shares of the estimated world demand. The quotas it was understood would give Canada 40 per cent, Argentine 23 per cent, U. S. 19 per cent, Australia 18 per cent. It was understood Australian representatives demanded 21 per cent and Argentine 25 per cent.

## Commodity Credit Loans Reach Staggering Figure

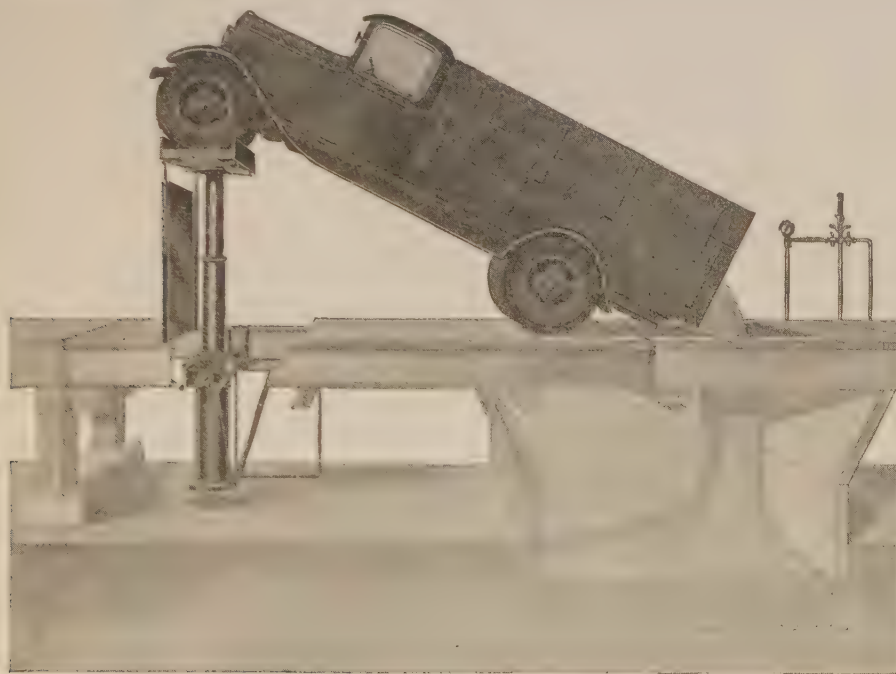
Latest available figures and estimates place Commodity Credit Corp. loans to producers of farm products at the staggering total of \$769,000,000 (or almost \$6 for each man, woman and child in the United States).

Distribution of the loans is over an impressive list of commodities pledged as collateral at prices well above the market. A good banker will loan money in an amount smaller than the value of the collateral. He protects his loan. The Commodity Credit Corp. does just the opposite, so for all practical purposes ends up by paying a high price for the collateral. Distribution of loans is as follows:

Commodity	Loans	Collateral
Cotton .....	\$557,973,200	11,263,186 bales
Wheat .....	18,910,000	31,000,000 bu.
Corn .....	146,662,732	257,127,595 bu.
Butter .....	9,721,502	38,501,000 lbs.
Wool, mohair ..	9,031,449	50,092,053 lbs.
Turpentine, '34-'35 .....	1,275,401	691,492.50 brls.
1938 .....	2,012,043	9,011,185 gals.
Resin .....	9,965,004	808,886 rd. brls.
		122,070 drums
Tobacco .....	4,465,149	28,481,471 lbs.
Figs .....	117,518	4,489.83 tons
Peanuts .....	4,021,981	56,059 tons
Prunes .....	326,703	23,590 tons
Raisins .....	2,374,970	114,637 tons
Pecans .....	350,417	2,726,387 lbs.
Hops .....	1,395,588	7,076,841 bu.

Total .....\$769,000,000

The loans are financed out of the U. S. Treasury. If the market price of the collateral goes over the loan price, the farmer may repay his loan, repossess his collateral, sell it, and pocket the difference. If the market price goes down, he can satisfy his loan by letting the Commodity Credit Corp. take possession of the collateral.



Air Cylinder on Truck Lift Telescopes.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARIZONA

Chandler, Ariz.—A stack of baled alfalfa containing some 381 tons and owned by the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Milling Co., burned here July 10. Probable cause of the blaze was spontaneous combustion. The hay was this year's crop. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

## ARKANSAS

DeWitt, Ark.—The DeWitt Feed Mills, Inc., has been organized; capital stock, 100 shares valued at \$100 each with paid-in capital of \$10,000. Incorporators are George P. Smith, C. P. Chaney and L. A. Black.

Armored, Ark.—The Lee Wilson Co.'s new alfalfa mill, built to replace the one that burned recently, has been completed and operations have been resumed. The mill destroyed by fire had been in operation only 30 days prior to the fire.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Gail McDowell of the Western Consumers Feed Co., Hynes, Cal., was elected president of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange at the recent annual meeting. Howard B. Herron was elected vice-pres.; John R. Garvey, treas., and M. D. Thiebaud, sec'y. Directors are C. H. Bates, Herbert V. Nootbar, H. W. Amelung, Frank E. Devendorf, and Messrs. Herron and Garvey.

San Francisco, Cal.—Edward P. Wilbur, vice president of Wilbur-Ellis Co., marketers of California fish meal, feeds, and other commodities, and importers and exporters, passed away July 24, age 41. Blind from birth, Mr. Wilbur was possessed of a remarkable memory that recorded and retained market information, and his sense of touch enabled him to recognize the quality of products and merchandise.

Galt, Cal.—A bolt of lightning of terrific power blasted the grain elevator of Bottimore Bros. at Herald Station, five miles northeast of Galt, during an electrical storm at dawn July 12, twisting steel beams, shattering blocks of concrete and freeing hundreds of tons of wheat which poured about the plant. The Bottimore brothers, C. W., E. Q., Hallie and Bob Lee, sleeping in their home across the road from the elevator, were awakened by the crash. Hastily they rushed to the plant and were striving to plug up a big crack in the wall at the top of the 100-ft. tall concrete elevator when their sister's cry of warning that the structure was crumbling, sent them running from the building. As they stepped from the structure the section in which they had worked gave way. The bin was split wide open, its grain pouring out onto the ground. One steel I-beam at the top of the elevator had been twisted and thrown a distance of 75 ft.

## CANADA

Teulon, Man.—A 28,000-bu. elevator has been constructed by N. M. Paterson & Co. to replace the elevator that burned here last May.

Winnipeg, Man.—Herb Quinn has won the Grain Exchange annual golf competition and the president's cup for the second time since it was presented by W. R. Bawlf in 1917. Mr. Quinn previously won this trophy in 1919. There were 55 entrants in the competition.

Ft. William, Ont.—Many of the companies operating the 30 elevators at the twin ports of Fort William and Port Arthur are spending thousands of dollars reconditioning their plants and installing new equipment in anticipation of a busy season. Altho nothing definite has been announced to date, there is a possibility that the elevators "D," "B," and "E" will be placed in commission again this fall.

Vancouver, B. C.—The board of grain commissioners held a meeting here July 26 to hear representations that elevator storage rates for wheat in Vancouver were too high. Mayor Lyle Telford sought to have the Vancouver rate of 1½¢ a bu. equalized with the 1¢ storage rate prevalent in St. Lawrence ports. The full board comprised of E. B. Ramsay, Dr. D. A. McGibben and C. M. Hamilton was present.

## COLORADO

Holyoke, Colo.—The Reimer-Smith Grain Co. is building a 30x30-ft. addition, 30 ft. high, to its elevator.

Granada, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. has arranged for the acceptance of wheat at the Koen ranch siding. The grain is being scooped from the conveyances directly into the cars. This emergency handling was necessitated by the fire that destroyed the company's elevator July 6 as previously reported by the Journals. Salvage work is being pushed and the scene of the fire is being cleared of debris rapidly. The company has not announced its future attitude concerning rebuilding the structure.

## ILLINOIS

Deer Creek, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has given its elevator a new coat of paint.

Springfield, Ill.—Illinois Soy Products Co. is building additional storage for 30,000 bus. of beans.

Garfield, Ill.—The Garfield Grain & Coal Co. recently installed a 20-ton, 34x9-ft. Howe Truck Scale.

Springfield, Ill.—The Joseph Schafer & Sons feed mill and warehouses were destroyed by fire July 29, the loss estimated at \$175,000.

Waterloo, Ill.—The Monroe Milling Co. reported a small amount of damage sustained at its plant due to high winds on July 23.

Delavan, Ill.—Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. has installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1-ton capacity, with motor drive.

West Frankfort, Ill.—The Luther Burpo Feed Co. has been incorporated; Luther Burpo, Pearl Burpo and Carlton F. Rasche, incorporators.

Lena, Ill.—The Heyer grist mill has resumed operation, the building having been repaired following the fire that partially destroyed it on June 20.

Velma (Owaneco p. o.), Ill.—Fire caused by lightning destroyed the grain elevator of Rink & Scheib the night of July 25 along with 1,500 bus. of wheat, 100 bus. of corn and 100 bus. of oats it contained. The loss was covered by insurance.

Argenta, Ill.—The A. & O. Grain Co. will open its plant Sept. 1. It plans to manufacture a full line of feeds. W. H. Warnsing, who has been in charge of the feed department for the Plainfield (Ill.) Grain Co., resigned from his position with that firm Aug. 1 and will take charge of the new mill.

Champaign, Ill.—Sam D. Hollett has been appointed sales manager of Swift & Co.'s soybean processing plant here, and will direct the sale of soybean meal east of the Mississippi river, effective Aug. 7. Mr. Hollett has been connected with the animal feeds division of the company since 1917, has been sales manager of this division since 1937.

Rushville, Ill.—Bader & Co. recently purchased the grain elevator of the George Little Estate, located on the Burlington right-of-way. The company has operated the elevator under lease for 35 years. Bart Pierce will be retained as manager and business will continue as in the past. Bader & Co. own and operate grain elevators in Astoria, Vermont, Prairie City, St. Augustine, Abingdon, Adair, Walnut Grove, Swan Creek as well as the local plant.

San Jose, Ill.—The Kelly Seed & Hardware Co. is building a 10,000-bu. soybean and small grain elevator, 58x142 ft., studded construction, 3 stories, to be equipped with cleaners, combination corn sheller and cleaner, two legs, truck lift, and two drag belt conveyors running to and from dryer which, also, is being built. The latter, for corn seed, will have a 25,000-bu. capacity, with 44 drying bins and 8 picking bins. The heating plant will be installed so that any bin may be heated as desired at will. The elevator will be of wood covered with galvanized iron, with the office in the building. Ora Long is the contractor.

Gibson City, Ill.—Contracts have been let to the Indiana Engineering & Const. Co. for the new Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills plants to be erected here. The ten bean storage bins will be built of reinforced concrete 35 ft. in diameter by 120 ft. high, equipped with a bean drier and cleaner. The expeller plant and feed plant will be 108 ft. x 150 ft. built of reinforced concrete and structural steel. A 100-ton capacity track scale will be installed by the I. C. system. Sufficient railroad tracks will be laid to enable the unloading of 50 cars of beans in 24 hours. Approximately 2 miles of switch track will be built. The elevator will be rushed to completion and be ready to take in the new crop of beans.

## CHICAGO NOTES

A Board of Trade Membership sold on Aug. 3 at \$1,400, a decline of \$100 from the last previous sale.

Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade, and Mrs. Elizabeth West, chief telephone operator and with the Exchange for 40 years, were honor guests at an impromptu luncheon in the executive offices Aug. 1 when it was revealed that they were married in April, 1937. Mr. West has been with the Exchange for 50 years. He is 70 years of age, Mrs. West is 61.

Of the total space available in Chicago elevators for surplus corn storage, an amount equal to 4,900,000 bus. has been pledged to the C.C.C. for the storage of grain held as collateral for government loans. Of the total capacity, space for approximately 23,000,000 bus. is operated for the general storage of grain and 25,000,000 bus. is used primarily for the storage of grain owned by individual elevator companies.

Fire swept thru the processing plant of the Northwestern Malt & Grain Co. early Aug. 4. Flames raced over the conveyor chute connecting the building with the elevator in which 800,000 bus. of malt and barley were stored. Firemen succeeded in controlling the fire, saving the elevator. The burned plant contained about 15,000 bus. of malt. It will be rebuilt at once and officials of Hales & Hunter Co., parent company of the grain concern, stated it would be malting by Oct. 1.

## INDIANA

Mohawk, Ind.—We have installed a new Blue Streak Vertical Feed Mixer.—McComas & Pritchard.

Fowler, Ind.—The Fowler Grain Dealers Ass'n recently purchased a 15-ton Howe Scale with a 22x9-ft. platform.

Wabash, Ind.—Frank K. Daugherty has taken over the elevator facilities which operated formerly under the name of the King Elevator Co.

Washington, Ind.—Francis Elmer Utterback, 76, miller and grain dealer here for many years, died at his home here Aug. 1, due to a heart stroke.—W. B. C.

Blountsville, Ind.—Wilson-Shirley Grain Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex, 1-ton capacity Vertical Feed Mixer and a Blue Streak Hammermill with built-in magnetic separator.



Greenwood, Ind.—The Hoosier Mineral Feed Co. has been reorganized into a partnership among Dr. E. E. Clore, Max S. Clore and A. M. Clore. There was no interruption in business while the changes were being made.

Portland, Ind.—O. T. Finch recently sold his stock in Finch & Weisel Elvtr. Co., Inc., to John Weisel who will continue the business under the name, Weisel Elvtr. Co. Mr. Finch will go into business for himself at the old place of Grimes & Finch.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—A 36-inch steel split pulley suddenly gave way without warning in the basement of the Mt. Vernon Milling Co. plant July 19, and before the machinery could be closed down the steel became wrapped around an electric conduit, pulling it down and opening two valve heads of the sprinkler system, causing a small flood. Ernest Hall, an employee, was within a few feet of the pulley when it broke, but escaped injury. The pulley, 17 inches wide, was used to drive a heavy duty flaking roll. The flaking roll machine was not damaged. About 20 ft. of electric conduit was pulled down. The machine was out of operation for several days while repairs were made.

## IOWA

Farlin, Ia.—The Farlin Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved.

Hamburg, Ia.—Good Seed & Grain Co. has installed a new 20-ton scale.

Marathon, Ia.—Frank Campbell, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., died July 25.

Randall, Ia.—Glen Espeland has been elected assistant manager of the Randall Farmers Co-operative elevator.

LeMars, Ia.—The LeMars Milling Co. has installed a 20-ton, 10x34-ft. Fairbanks Truck Scale, with concrete deck.

Colo, Ia.—Repairs are being made at the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.'s plant. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Lincoln Ia.—The Lincoln Co-operative elevator has completed extensive improvements including a two-story addition, 28x40 ft., and basement.

Martinsburg, Ia.—The W. H. France Lumber Co. recently repaired its elevator. Art Dahlstrom is the manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Mt. Auburn, Ia.—Forrest Thompson, 33, manager of the Froning grain elevator for a little more than a year, died suddenly at the home of a sister in Waterloo July 21.

Leland, Ia.—The old siding on the grain, flour and feed sheds of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is being replaced with metal siding. The Todd Construction Co. is doing the work.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—At the Quaker Oats Co.'s plant the T. E. Ibberson Co. is strengthening all bins by rodding and covering the entire plant with galvanized iron.

Whittemore, Ia.—The Whittemore Elvtr. Co. and the Whittemore Farmers Creamery will hold their annual picnic Aug. 17. An interesting program has been planned for the occasion.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Thieves smashed their way into the safe of the Amerco Feed & Milling Co. recently, escaping with \$8 in change. Entrance to the plant was gained by smashing a rear door.

Blockton, Ia.—The Blockton elevator, unused for many years, has been leased to Charles Gray, Hopkins grain buyer, who will open it about Sept. 1. Mr. Gray will buy and ship all kinds of grain.

Doon, Ia.—Julien V. Paulson, formerly of Beaver, Pa., is new manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s local plant. He succeeds Fred Kahlen who retired on pension as announced in the last issue of the Journals.

Davenport, Ia.—Jas. T. Greenwood, who has been manager of the Davenport Elvtr. Co.'s West Bend station, has been transferred to the local office where he now is manager of the company's grain department.

Ringsted, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Produce Co. is considering building a large storage plant with a capacity of 200,000 bus. or more of shelled corn. A meeting was called for Aug. 3 to take action on the matter.

Goldfield, Ia.—Arthur B. Beisell has been named manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator. He has been in charge of the company's business since the death of the former manager, D. H. Keith, before which time he served as helper.

Webster City, Ia.—Thieves broke into three places of business here the week end of July 16. Two were lumber yard offices and third was the Farmers Co-op. elevator where the safe was opened and they obtained \$166. John Berogan is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Farragut, Ia.—Fire destroyed the Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator July 25. Spontaneous combustion was given as the cause of the blaze. The building contained 1,000 bus. each of wheat, corn, and oats and about 30 or 40 tons of feed. The loss was covered by insurance. Ray Cox has been manager of the plant for the last 14 years.—Art Torkelson.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Tommy Tucker Cereal Co. has been incorporated. R. D. Savage is president; Peter F. Hansen, vice-pres., and L. R. McFarlane, sec'y-treas. Several locations are being considered for the permanent plant which is expected to be in operation about Sept. 1. The firm manufactures and sells cereals and food products.

Spencer, Ia.—A crib filled with 400,000 lbs. of popcorn and owned by the R. M. Tuttle Popcorn Co. was destroyed by fire July 21.

Stanhope, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Livestock Co. has completed its new office, made of clay blocks and much larger than the old one. The new scale installed is of 30-ton capacity, 34 ft. long. Floyd Crimm is manager of the plant and Clair Schmidt assistant.

Matlock, Ia.—The Fred Peters grain elevator and 1,000 bus. of grain were destroyed by fire July 23. The lumber yard a short distance from the elevator was saved.—A. G. T. The elevator will not be rebuilt, Mr. Peters stated, but he will construct sheds for storage of grain.

Wellsburg, Ia.—Cargill, Inc., has started suit against the Frerichs & Snittler elevator, claiming damages of \$165.25 on an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff alleges that in August, 1937, the elevator agreed to deliver a car of 64,000 lbs. of corn and that only about 54,000 lbs. were actually in the car delivered. The case is set to be heard in the September term of the Grundy County district court.

Kamrar, Ia.—H. W. Cramer, who has been with the Farmers Co-operative at Fort Dodge for the last two years, has bot the old Quaker Oats elevator which he is remodeling and repairing. He will handle coal and a line of stock feeds in addition to buying grain. The elevator has been closed since last spring. Mr. Cramer is an experienced elevator man. He managed the Community Co-operative elevator in Webster City for several years before going to Fort Dodge.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Fire starting from friction in the elevator head destroyed the A. D. Hayes Co. grain elevator early in the morning of July 22. The 20,000-bu. house contained about 12,000 bus. of wheat, 2,000 bus. of corn and 1,500 bus. of oats. Hundreds of bushels of grain burned in the fire but thousands of bushels of wheat slid down to the ground, badly smoked and water soaked, and were later salvaged. The brick section housing the mill and feed mixing machinery was saved.

Elkader, Ia.—The two local feed mills are practically completed and ready for operations. One plant is owned by the Elkader Co-operative Co. and the other by W. B. Fassbinder. E. C. Badow is manager of the former plant where a new grinder operated by two 30-h.p. motors has been installed. Mr. Fassbinder has remodeled the ice house which he purchased recently, building an addition to house a scale on the ground level. A 75-h.p. diesel engine has been installed to operate the feed mill. Ground feed will be elevated by blower for convenient loading in truck or wagon. Mr. Fassbinder's plant replaces the one that was destroyed by fire last May.

## KANSAS

Spring Hill, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 30-h.p. motor, to operate its hammer mill.

Marysville, Kan.—A motor in the Ben Wasenberg elevator burned out early in July. Damage was confined to the motor.

Damage to property as the result of Kansas high winds in July were reported by the following: B. Lynch, Glen Elder; E. C. Wyatt Grain Co., Hill City; Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., Nekoma.

Newton, Kan.—Henry F. Unruh has erected a small grain elevator which he will operate in connection with his service station. The house has a 2,000-bu. capacity. Mr. Unruh will do a general elevator business.

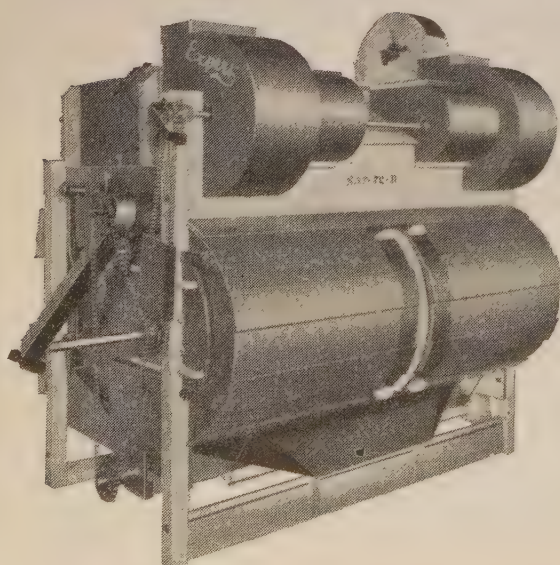
## MICHIGAN

Morenci, Mich.—A. H. Duffy, well known feed manufacturer, died June 14.

Howell, Mich.—H. W. & C. A. Peavy recently installed a No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Detroit, Mich.—Due to an involuntary bankruptcy petition filed recently by Arthur, David E. and Berta Stott, a receiver was appointed for the David Stott Flour Mills Co. Frederic S. Schouman, a former newspaper reporter, was named receiver. Approximately \$50,000 worth of the Stott concern bonds is claimed by the petitioners. They told the court they had defaulted on them Feb. 15, 1933, and that tho the company is insolvent, it could be reorganized.

## THE NEW CLELAND EXPERT GRAIN CLEANERS



do a good cleaning job on ALL GRAINS including flax, size barley for malting; largest capacity for size of machine. Built in 5 sizes for country or terminal elevators.

Our 115 years' experience is your guarantee of quality and service.

### Also Manufacture

Oat Hullers in four sizes; Spirals; Corn Graders; Seed Scarifiers.

Write, Wire or Phone

**Cleland Manufacturing Co.**

2804 Washington Ave. North  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Deerfield, Mich.—We are installing a No. 2 Sidney Corn Sheller and head drive on our elevator leg.—Deerfield Co-op. Ass'n.

Quincy, Mich.—A small fire that occurred in the McKenzie Milling Co. plant on July 21 was controlled by the automatic sprinklers.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Co-operative Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n at its annual meeting voted to build a building on the site now occupied by the Buerker blacksmith shop. The structure will be 82x80 ft. In the building will be the office of the elevator, a super-service station with lavatory; a heavy lift for trucks and buses; a warehouse and garage. The large scale will be moved over near the new office. The building will be of fire-proof construction and will be completed this year.

## MINNESOTA

Le Center, Minn.—Ewald Timm is erecting a new addition to his feed mill.

Baker, Minn.—The Red River Elvtr. Co. is repairing and remodeling its local elevators.

Humboldt, Minn.—The Farmers Mutual Elvtr. Co. has amended its articles of incorporation.

Sandstone, Minn.—Nels Lundorff has installed a new hammermill, operated by a 30-hp. motor.

Lake City, Minn.—Work is under way on improvements at the Independent Grain & Coal Co. building.

Watson, Minn.—C. O. Distad of Lindsay, Mont., has taken over the management of the local Farmers Union Elevator, succeeding E. A. Anderson.

Glyndon, Minn.—A. T. Tilden of Lisbon, N. D., is the new grain buyer for the National Atlas Elvtrs. here, succeeding E. J. Lamb, who was transferred to Lisbon.

McIntosh, Minn.—Marvin Larson, for several years manager of the Farmers Elevator at Foss-ton, Minn., has been named manager of the new Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Lake Benton, Minn.—Grinding service at the Farmers Elevator was suspended July 18 for the balance of that week while the driveway was repaired and a new floor laid.

Grand Rapids, Minn.—Work is underway on construction of an addition to the Farm Buro Service Co. warehouse on Third street, which will be used to store grain and flour.

Morris, Minn.—The newly organized Morris Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has purchased the Eames elevator. A manager for the elevator is to be selected in the near future.

Hanska, Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator, which has been closed for the last four years, is reopening this season with Gordon Winge of Boyd, Minn., as manager.

Cobden, Minn.—Eugene McNall is the new manager of the Cobden Grain Co., succeeding Lloyd Anderson who was transferred to Bowdon, N. D., by the Hixon-Gannon Co., Inc.

Edgerton, Minn.—The Fleischmann Malting Co. recently installed a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with Westinghouse Motor, and a Howell Radial Distributor.

New York Mills, Minn.—Charles Suomela replaced Ed Hintsala as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator Aug. 1. Mr. Hintsala resigned after 19 years' service in that position.

Marshall, Minn.—The J. R. Rassmussen Co. has taken over the management of the Farmers Elvtr. & Milling Co. on the Great Northern tracks, effective July 24. Ivan Melvin is manager.

Wadena, Minn.—The Pillsbury warehouse is being repaired following the fire caused by an overheated motor that damaged the structure recently. Chas. F. Hansen is warehouse manager.

Marsh, Minn.—A No. 2131 Hart-Carter grain cleaner was installed, a new dust house built and other repairs made for the National Atlas Elevators. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Waubun, Minn.—Carl Neubauer of Harvey, N. D., is the new manager of the Kellogg Commission Co. elevators. He was manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at Harvey for 19 years.

Mapleton, Minn.—Frank Bros. Grain & Feed Co. is building an addition to its office building. A second floor is being added where the office will be located and a seed testing laboratory installed.

Doran, Minn.—R. B. Brady has been appointed by his father, J. J. Brady, as manager of the Brady Elevator.

Humboldt, Minn.—Equipment for the new Bockwitz Elvtr. was furnished by R. R. Howell Co., and includes a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift and spiral conveyors with motor drives.

Franklin, Minn.—A new hammermill has been installed at the Franklin Flour Mills. F. A. Adamek, the new owner, will buy grains of all kinds as well as continue to mill flour and its by-products.

Brewster, Minn.—We have razed the two old elevators here and the T. E. Ibberson Co. is now building a new elevator at a cost of \$12,000.—C. A. Pepper, sec'y, Hubbard & Palmer Co., Mankato, Minn.

Good Thunder, Minn.—Improvements have been made to the South elevator of the Good Thunder Grain Co., including widening of the driveway and addition of a new scale room, testing room and office.

Hawley, Minn.—The Hawley Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire July 15, which spread to the structure from a near by repair shop, kindled there by careless handling of a blow torch.

Dundee, Minn.—William Anderson, formerly of Minneapolis, has succeeded W. Schulte as manager of the Dundee Farmers elevator. Mr. Schulte has gone to Kiester as previously reported by the Journals.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—G. H. Shoutz recently sold his interest in the local elevator, feed mill and bulk station to his partner, Math J. Kraemer, who will continue the business with the help of his son, Raymond.

Kasota, Minn.—East Grain Co., Minneapolis, has purchased the 250,000-bu. elevator here formerly owned by the Banner Grain Co., and will operate it as a sub-terminal from its head office. Additional storage space will be erected.

Dundas, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently voted to construct a modern 25,000 to 30,000-bu. elevator, work to start about Sept. 1. The old 12,000-bu. elevator will be torn down. T. C. Tschann is general manager of the company.

Waseca, Minn.—The International Milling Co., which has leased the elevators of the E. A. Co. mill, now owned by the Russell Miller Milling Co. of Minneapolis, is filling its elevator with shipments of grain from the southwestern territory over the M. & St. L. railway.

Pennock, Minn.—Complete new leg equipment was installed along with motors, drives and new type Calumet Buckets, etc., in the Pennock Grain Co.'s elevator. The elevator is being painted with aluminum paint. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract for this work.

Hampton, Minn.—The Hampton Farmers Elevator is being cleaned and renovated for the opening of business in the near future. The building has been rented to the Commander Elvtr. Co., who has engaged Billy Sutherland as general manager. Besides buying grain the company will grind feed.

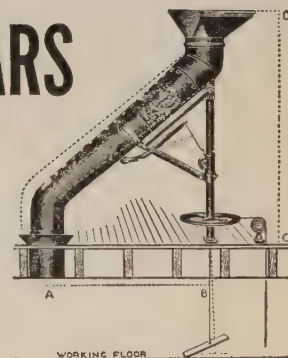
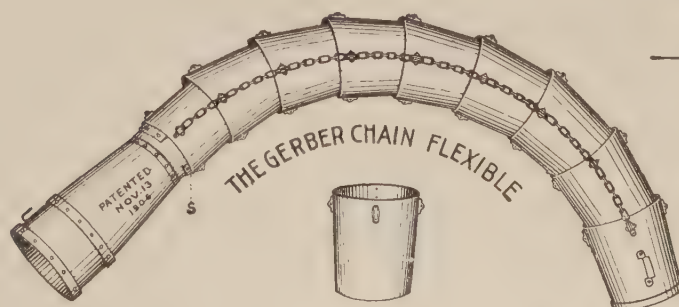
Appleton, Minn.—At the July meeting of the Western Grainmen's Ass'n members volunteered to contact members of the legislature in each county relative to mortgage lien laws. M. E. Jerdee, chief grain inspector, was present and in a talk stressed the importance of loading cars properly, urging that sufficient space be left under the roof to allow grain samplers to secure a proper and representative sample of the contents of the car. David Lundeen, chief weighmaster of the Minn. dept. of weights and measures, impressed upon his hearers the importance of shippers placing cards denoting their weights in loaded cars, enabling the state weigher to check for errors in the event of large discrepancies between state weights and shippers' weights. Pres. John H. Evans acted as chairman of the meeting.

Brainerd, Minn.—The new feed mill and warehouse being built for the Farm Service Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. is practically completed. The warehouse is 100 ft. long, set adjacent to the company's two-story building which it operates. The company also operates a feed mill 8 blocks distant from this structure. The new feed mill is being fitted with a Jacobson Hammermill; a cleaner; a Strong-Scott Mixer on the workfloor. Several bins have been provided for service to and from the equipment. The whole structure has been covered with galvanized iron. Special features for handling farm products include a large refrigerator room for eggs, cream and similar commodities. Maple floors were laid thruout the entire plant. Two driveways were provided for housing trucks, using the overhead door type fittings on the driveway.

Glencoe, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Milling Co.'s new feed mill has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co., contractor. The new building, which doubles the capacity of the plant, has two bins provided for processed feed. Equipment consists of a 1½-ton Strong-Scott Mixer; a Jacobson Hammer Mill with a 75-h.p. motor; new modern molasses feed mixer; a Strong-Scott Corn Cracker and Grader; and corn cutter. Feed dressers have been installed; a number of legs in the building provided for service to and from the bins. A store and display room has been provided as a part of the equipment. The two milling floors have been painted with white enamel. Ibberson special valve fittings have been used thruout all bin contacts to and from leg bin service. A full basement has been provided and the building covered with galvanized iron.

## STANDARD FOR 50 YEARS

Every item in the extensive GERBER LINE of grain elevator equipment has quality built into it. This quality added to its dependability and durability has made this line standard equipment for 50 years, and assures you efficient and economical service over a long period. Gerber Spouting, long preferred by the trade, is manufactured from specially tempered steel. Insist on and get GERBER PRODUCTS.



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Clinton, Minn.—The newly organized Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the local elevator from the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n. L. A. Anderson, present manager, will continue as manager for the new owners. Possession will be given as soon as the former owners can arrange to turn over the plant.

Sauk Center, Minn.—The Farmers Shipping Ass'n has awarded the contract for construction of its elevator to the J. H. Fisch Co. Work on the building started July 21. The new structure will be 33x30 ft. in size, cribbed up to 59 ft. with 2x8, 2x6 and 2x4s. The total height will be 87 feet. The elevator will be equipped with modern, fast handling machinery; a roller bearing steel boot; one elevating leg with 11x12-inch cups on a 12-inch belt; capacity, 3,000 bus. per hr. The office and warehouse buildings will adjoin the elevator. A large feed mill and warehouse will adjoin the driveway and modern milling and feed mixing machinery will be installed.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Nelson L. Barnes of Babcock, Rushton & Co., Chicago, has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Ralston Purina Co. will build a mill building for the manufacture of Rye Krisp products. The structure will be of concrete and brick. Taking of bids for the structure closed Aug. 7.

The closing Minneapolis grain market quotations are now included in Cedric Adams' popular "Noontime News" broadcast over WCCO at 12:30 p. m. daily thru the courtesy of the International Harvester Dealers and Radio Station WCCO.

E. J. Raether, former pres. of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents and more recently supt. of the Illinois Central Elevator in Omaha, has been appointed assistant to exchange Sec'y E. S. Hughes, and will be in charge of the sampling department and of the buildings of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

General Mills made more money last year than ever before in the history of the company a report made public recently disclosed, and as a result the company is setting up a new general pension plan to care for its 7,500 employees. Officials attributed the unusually large profits to general improvements during the year and to a small but constant profit that was maintained from the sale of animal food by-products of wheat milled into flour.

Charles G. Ireys July 27 was elected president of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., succeeding Harry S. Helm, who was named chairman of the board of directors. Leslie F. Miller was elected treasurer and M. F. Mulroy, who has been vice-pres., in charge of the company's Buffalo mill, was made general manager with headquarters in Minneapolis. Mr. Ireys has been associated with Russell-Miller since 1909, when his milling company was merged with the former. He has been vice-pres., in charge of terminal grain elevators and also treasurer. Mr. Miller has been associated with the company since 1905. Mr. Mulroy managed the company's mills at Minot and Billings before going to Buffalo 15 years ago. A semi-annual dividend of \$2 a share on common stock, payable Sept. 1, was voted.

#### MISSOURI

Phillipsburg, Mo.—Everett Senn has traded the Phillipsburg flour mill to Charles Breech for a ranch near here.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. has been reorganized in order to facilitate expansion of the soybean department. The company has increased its storage capacity from 30,000 to 150,000 bus. Heretofore the company has produced soybean meal and cake for animal feed and oil. Tentative plans call for manufacture of soybean flour for human consumption.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fire July 8 damaged the building occupied by the St. Louis Food Products, manufacturers of puffed cereals. Leo Barcken is proprietor of the company.

Aurora, Mo.—The Majestic Flour Mill, July 26, was destroyed almost completely as was also a portion of the 450,000 bus. of wheat it contained. The fire was discovered at 2 a. m. by the night shift. The mill, with a 2,100 bbl. daily capacity, was owned by the Dixie-Portland Flour Co.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—As an outgrowth of an accident when F. J. Guilbault's automobile and a W. W. Pollock Milling & Elevtr. Co. truck collided at Twelfth and Market intersection in St. Louis Oct. 14, 1938, Mr. Guilbault and his wife, Mrs. Katherine Guilbault, have brought damage suits against the Pollock Mill for a total of \$30,000 for injuries they maintain they received in the collision.—P. J. P.

Raymondville, Mo.—H. Everett Shipp recently purchased the Raymondville Milling Co. from J. C. Wilson. Mr. Wilson, who has conducted the business for the past 31 years, will retire because of ill health. Mr. Shipp is a prominent local sawmill man. The mill's machinery will be overhauled and new equipment for making hard wheat flour will be installed. Radford Ferguson is the new manager.

#### MONTANA

Hilger, Mont.—The local grain elevator is being repaired.

Collins, Mont.—Cargill, Inc., is installing a new scale and putting in a new runway at its local plant.

Conrad, Mont.—The Cargill, Inc., elevator recently installed a new Fairbanks Scale, 20-ton, 26 ft. platform.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Sweet Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex No. 56½-D Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Ledger, Mont.—A new Fairbanks Scale, 20-ton, 26 ft. platform, has been installed at the local station of Cargill, Inc., and a new runway built.

Conrad, Mont.—The Occident elevator and adjoining buildings have been given a new coat of paint. Paul Matteson, manager of the elevator, was in charge of the work.

High winds damaged the property of the following Montana firms in July: Columbus Farmers Elevtr. Co., Columbus; Greely Elevtr. Co., Highwood; Russell Miller Milling Co., Stipek, Mont.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. will start operations at the local plant after several years of idleness. The company's buildings are undergoing a remodeling and renovating preparatory to reopening.

Bainville, Mont.—Gene McCracken, formerly of Culbertson, Mont., has assumed his new duties as manager of the Fairview Mills Co. elevator, succeeding his father, Harvey A. McCracken, who was promoted to the position of auditor for the company, with headquarters in Minneapolis.

#### NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—Omar, Inc., flour mill firm, is building a five-story, 21x90-ft. tile and concrete warehouse unit.

Plymouth, Neb.—Charles Germer has sold his interest in the Home Grain Co. to his son, Arthur. L. B. Koenig retains his interest in the elevator.

Omaha, Neb.—Allied Mills, Inc., is building a 180,000-bu. storage addition to its local plant to accommodate soybeans. The new unit will be divided into 12 bins. The Ryan Const. Co. has the contract.

North Loup, Neb.—M. E. McClellan bot the elevator formerly operated by George Johnson at public auction July 27. Winning bid, \$515.

Lincoln, Neb.—Paul E. Walsh, Omaha, preferred stockholder in the Gooch Mill & Elevtr. Co., filed a suit in district court here Aug. 3 asking that a receiver be appointed and the business liquidated and that certain officers be removed.

Gering, Neb.—A new pellet mill has been installed at the Twin Cities Division of the John R. Jirdon Co. of which Frank R. Warden is manager, and the company now is making a complete line of pellets in its live-stock and poultry feeds.

Verona, Neb.—The office building of the Verona Elevtr. Co. was destroyed by fire early July 27. Records in the office building, which had been used but a short time, were destroyed, but firemen were successful in saving the elevator and other buildings near by.

Grand Island, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. has decided to go out of business in Grand Island and the company's elevator, a landmark of the city, will be torn down. The company's decision does not affect any of its houses located in a number of other midstate towns. L. A. Zuehlke, manager of the company's local plant since 1909, stated the 45,000-bu. elevator was at least 60 years old, and that the foundations were giving way. He stated he had not decided upon his plans for the future.

Omaha, Neb.—New members enrolled by the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n recently include the following firms: Mitchell Elevtr. Co., E. C. Scrivens, Mgr., Mitchell; L. P. Luper, Minatare; Home Grain Co., John B. Courtney, mgr., Dalton; The Dalton Elevtr., W. C. Brestel, mgr.; Dalton Co-op. Society, Happy Arnell, mgr., Dalton; Gurley Grain Co., Jos. F. Voght, mgr., Gurley; Farmers Union Co-op. Elevtr. Co., Lodgepole, Martin Peterson, mgr.; Paul E. Smith, Lodgepole.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y.

Gering, Neb.—The Chester B. Brown bean warehouse is being remodeled. A type registering scale is being installed, which receives the beans from the truck, weighs them and stores them in bulk in the large warehouse. Double sheeting and reinforcing has been installed for the new storage method. The beans formerly were sacked prior to storage. It is expected that this new system, together with the 48 electric eye bean pickers installed some time ago will speed up the handling of beans considerably.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Members of the South-eastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n met here the evening of July 28 to discuss railroad rates and the part that water transportation on the Missouri River will play with the grain business. Counties in states bordering the river are being organized for a conference with railroads in an effort to work out lower rates from inland points to the river. Grain men wish rail rates somewhere near truck rates on hauls to the river terminals. A similar meeting was held July 27 at Pender. Guy Jones, president of the organization, presided.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n headquarters were moved to the College of Agriculture from Omaha on Aug. 1. Glen H. LeDioy has succeeded Fred E. Siefer as sec'y, Mr. Siefer having accepted a position with the Federal Land Bank at Omaha. He had charge of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n program for the past 13 months. Some of the main accomplishments of the past year aside from the ass'n's test plot program, have been: A grading factor survey of 60,000 carloads of wheat shipped to the Omaha market, made with the assistance of the N. Y. A.; a soybean survey among 135 Nebraska growers to learn their experiences; a study of the grain sorghum marketing outlook for Nebraska farmers to determine the varieties of wheat grown in Nebraska. This survey was a co-operative survey by the Nebraska Crop & Livestock Reporting Service, the Nebraska Experiment Station and the Grain Improvement Ass'n.

#### NEW JERSEY

North Bergen, N. J.—S. Davis Co., grain dealers, formally opened their new and larger quarters on Dell Ave. July 22. Refreshments were served friends of the firm visiting the new offices.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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## NEW MEXICO

Raton, N. M.—The Raton Flour Mill is installing new machinery. The mill is owned and operated by Theo. Stoller and sons Glen and Harold.

Clovis, N. M.—The Clovis Wheat Growers, Inc., has installed a new Fairbanks Truck scale of dial type, 20-ton, 34x9 ft., with concrete deck. The office building was moved to a position alongside the scale, the space it occupied formerly now being used for parking.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Samuel Knighton, 71, former president of the New York Produce Exchange, died July 27 at his home in Brooklyn.

Mineola, N. Y.—Nassau Farmers Co-operative grain elevator on Jericho Turnpike was destroyed by fire July 18, sparks from a passing train starting the blaze.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Marine "B" elevator, under lease for two years to the Kellogg Grain & Elevator, Division of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, will be returned to the management of its owners, the Marine Elevator Co. when the lease expires Aug. 15. Executives said "if there is a demand we will reopen the elevator." The Pennsylvania Railroad is giving its 1,000,000-bu. Connecting Terminal elevator a "going over" so that it may be reopened as soon as the demands of the trade warrant. The house has been closed for two years.—G. E. T.

New York, N. Y.—Rex P. Walden, 67, vice-pres. of Corn Products Sales Co., and one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in the feed industry of the nation, died suddenly July 26 at his home at Mamaroneck, N. Y. While he had not been in vigorous health for the past few years, he seldom was away from his office. He attended the annual convention of the American Feed Mfrs.' Ass'n at Saranac Inn, N. Y., on June 12-13. He was frequently a member of the Executive Com'te of the Ass'n, and also of the Board of Directors, and for several years was the organization's national counselor for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. During the World War he was a member of the Feed Mfrs.' board and spent much time in Washington with Herbert Hoover and other government officials, on the animal feed and human feed problems. Mr. Walden had been associated with the Corn Products Sales Co. since 1906, and prior to that, with its predecessor, the New York Glucose Co. In early days when mixed feeds came to be a business of importance, he was among the first men to advocate the mixture of corn with other grains and with oil meals and developed the well known Buffalo corn gluten feed as well as other widely known brands. The feed industry throat the nation will feel his loss because of his outstanding leadership and his genial personality.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Burnstad, N. D.—The Farmers Union is constructing a new elevator.

Kensal, N. D.—The Kensal Farmers Elevator Co. elevator is being repaired.

Epping, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. is planning to purchase an elevator.

Nome, N. D.—Austin Rorvig is manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator.

Perth, N. D.—The Farmers Union has purchased the Perth Elevator from Leo Kruchten.

Pekin, N. D.—Mr. Sundre of Knox, N. D., is new manager of the Pekin Co-operative Elevator Co.

Wahpeton, N. D.—Fire destroyed the Monarch elevator containing about 20,000 bus. of grain.

Hebron, N. D.—Thieves recently forced an entrance to the Farmers Elevator office, escaping with over \$60.

Inkster, N. D.—John Sorenson of Clements-ville has accepted a position as manager of a local grain elevator.

Wimbledon, N. D.—The Wimbledon Farmers Elevator has opened for business with L. H. Shepard as manager.

Hazen, N. D.—Robert Stroup, Jr., has purchased the Stanton Grain Elevator from the International Elevator Co.

Christine, N. D.—National Atlas Elevators has installed a new 15-ton scale. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Fullerton, N. D.—Oscar Holte, manager of the Fullerton Equity Elevator since 1931, has leased the Marshall-McCartney elevator.

Garrison, N. D.—The Sahli Elevator is building a new driveway and pit and installing a new air dump and 20-ton Fairbanks Scale.

Drake, N. D.—The Woodworth Elevator Co. is installing electric motors in its elevator to replace the gasoline engine used in the past.

Flaxton, N. D.—Bernard Larson and L. T. Anderson, proprietors of the Larson Feed & Seed Co. of Kenmare have purchased the Flaxton Grain Co.

Argusville, N. D.—A new grain cleaner and a new dust house have been added to the National Atlas Elevators' equipment, T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Arthur, N. D.—A small blaze in the office of the Farmers Elevator Co. on June 10, was put out before any serious damage resulted. A cigarette started the fire.

Lithia (Hickson p. o.), N. D.—A new driveway was built recently for the National Atlas Elevators by the T. E. Ibberson Co. and a new 15-ton scale was installed.

Jud, N. D.—Ernest Bunn of Nortonville is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative elevator, formerly the Jud Elevator, which will open for business in the near future.

Pembina, N. D.—The Victoria Elevator Co. will construct a new 35,000-bu. house. Workmen are taking down a portion of the old elevator preparatory to the rebuilding.

Lidgerwood, N. D.—The St. Anthony-Dakota Elevator Co. has installed two new motors to handle the interior distribution of grain. The single large motor which formerly handled the load has been raised from the basement to the top of the cupola. The plant can handle 4,000 bus. per hour.

## Are YOU Giving Away \$13.50 with Every Car YOU Ship?

Early dry weather held back the grain, while weeds grew luxuriantly. Now the harvest is bearing out predictions of exceptionally heavy dockage, 5%, 10%, in some places as much as 15%! This dockage will either make money for you or will cost you money.

For instance, suppose your dockage is as low as 5%; just note how much actual cash you give away. A 20c freight rate is low; but it amounts to \$120 on a 1,000 bushel car of 60 lb. wheat. 5% dockage costs you \$6.00.

Add to that \$6.00 loss the further loss of 1½ tons of screenings you could have sold for \$7.50 more. There's your \$13.50, literally given away if your grain is not well cleaned.

*On that basis alone, what other equipment or investment pays the dividends of a good grain cleaner? On just 100 cars, it makes you \$1,350—and if your dockage is more than 5% or your rate more than 20c, your profit from cleaning grain easily reaches \$2,000 from one crop!*

Besides that rich return, you know you can make a great many more dollars by improving grades and raising test weights! Nor is that all you make.

## Still More Profits

With a SUPERIOR Separator, you can also do a thorough job of removing cross broken barley, wheat from barley and barley from wheat, at large capacity and without change of equipment. Many fields have barley and wheat mixtures this year and there is a real premium for you in making these separations.

Furthermore, a SUPERIOR Separator can easily be set to remove just the right amount of dockage, leaving in that fraction of 1% that is allowed. *Still more profits for you!*

*So this is the year to get a SUPERIOR Separator.* With a big crop and a weedy crop, whichever one of the four sizes you buy will easily bring you back all its cost and a lot of extra money besides, in this season alone. Then for several years more the greater efficiency of a SUPERIOR and its flexibility to handle all kinds of grain will make you thousands of dollars of clear "velvet". *Write for descriptions and information today!* SUPERIOR SEPARATOR COMPANY, 1197-15th Ave., S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Wheatland, N. D.—The Wheatland Farmers Union Elevator, newly organized, has purchased the St. Anthony & Deacon Elevator and has started operating. J. C. Bickles is manager.

New England, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has purchased the old Thorsgaard elevator, closed for many years, and plans to use it this season as a storage house.

Jamestown, N. D.—R. F. Boehm, manager of the Jamestown Grain Co. elevator, recently was elected chairman and W. J. Yetter of Eldridge sec'y of the Jamestown District Grain Ass'n.

Fargo, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota recently enrolled as new members the Interstate Seed & Grain Co., Fargo, and Equity Elevator & Trading Co., Sheyenne.

Genoa (Simcoe p. o.), N. D.—Magnus Hystad of Simcoe is new manager of the Genoa Equity Co-operative Elevator Co. elevator, succeeding H. F. Fisk, who, with his wife, has returned to Velva.

Hettinger, N. D.—E. M. Hagenston, new manager at the Duncanson Elevator, moved here from Regent where he had been employed by the Osborne McMillan Grain Co. for the last 12 years.

Munster (New Rockford p. o.), N. D.—O. H. Johnson, manager of the Munster Equity Exchange elevator, resigned recently and on July 1 assumed the managership of an elevator at Kindred.

The Napoleon Farmers Co., Napoleon, N. D.; E. H. Ray Elevator, and Surrey Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Surrey, reported damages sustained at their plants in July as the result of high winds.

Park River, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. of Park River at its recent annual meeting voted to continue as a strictly independent co-operative elevator with actual grain producers the only stockholders.

Tappen, N. D.—Tappen Farmers Union Grain Co., Inc., has been organized. Capital stock, \$15,000. Incorporators: G. S. Peterson, W. S. Yule, Paul P. Hasse, R. A. Hasse and Gottfried Siegle, all of Tappen.

Walhalla, N. D.—A large new warehouse and sales room is being built for the International Elevator Co., to be used in connection with the company's present feed mill. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Van Hook, N. D.—The newly organized Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Ass'n took over operation of a local elevator Aug. 1. Officers of the company are A. J. Fox, pres.; J. B. Howie, vice-pres.; T. W. Kamps, sec'y.

Sanborn, N. D.—Mr. Callahan is new manager of the Woodworth Elevator Co. elevator, succeeding Elliott Gray, manager for the last year. Mr. Gray is moving to Maida, N. D., where he has accepted a position with the Farmers Elevator Co.

Reynolds, N. D.—A new foundation was put under the elevator owned by the National Atlas Elevators. A new 15-ton scale was installed, a new driveway built, and other repairs were made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Owen T. Owen, manager of the State Mill & Elevator, since Dec. 16, has resigned, and Robert M. Stangler, manager of the credit department of the Bank of North Dakota, has been appointed to the position by the industrial commission composed of Gov. John Moses, chairman; Atty. Gen. Alvin C. Strutz, and Commissioner of Agri. and Labor Math. Dahl. Petitions are being circulated thruout the state asking Gov. John Moses to call a grand jury investigation into the operations of the State Mill & Elevator for the last eight years, it is reported. It is claimed the Mill & Elevator faces a net loss of more than a dollar a bbl. Owen recently issued a statement reporting an operating profit of \$11,946.02 in the three months' period beginning Feb. 1 and ending Apr. 30. The same period in 1938 showed an operating loss of \$78,499.68.

Mohall, N. D.—The elevator owned by J. C. Miller of Page, N. D., has been repaired and painted in preparation for opening in time to receive the 1939 crop. It has been closed since 1928. The house is one formerly owned by the North Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Langdon, N. D.—The newly formed Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Co. has purchased the elevator building occupied by the Langdon Farmers Elevator Co. and expects to have the house operating in time to handle the crop this fall. A manager is to be appointed soon. The National Atlas Elevator was closed July 1. It is reported that Cargill, Inc., who had taken charge of the Langdon Farmers Ass'n business, has traded the National Atlas company an elevator at another point for the local house. Norman Nuppen had been manager of the Langdon Farmers Elevator Ass'n plant, which closed July 8, and Henry Albrecht has been manager of the National Atlas Elevator.

## OHIO

Botkins, O.—The Botkins Grain Co. recently installed a new style Sidney Revolving Screen Cleaner.

Ashley, O.—The Ashley Elevator has installed a No. 56½-D Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Hamler, O.—The Co-operative Grain Ass'n elevator was badly damaged by fire of undetermined origin on July 30.

Xenia, O.—The Xenia Farmers Exchange has installed new drive equipment and several new elevators, all purchased from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

New Vienna, O.—The Clinton County Farm Bureau recently purchased some new equipment including elevators, drags, manlift, drives, truck hoist and automatic scale.

Milford Center, O.—The Ohio Grain Co-operative, Inc., has let a contract to Wilson Bros. for construction of a new cob burner, to be built of brick, 17 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high.

Van Wert, O.—Howard A. Wright, well known grain and hay dealer, a resident here for 50 years, died suddenly of apoplexy July 22 at Van Wert Hospital. He had been in ill health for six months. He was a member of the firm of Wright & Wright.

West Liberty, O.—For the present, wheat for the D. H. Yoder & Co. elevator, which burned July 15, is being taken care of at the Craig elevator near by, where arrangements have been made to accommodate Yoder's customers. Dan H. Yoder and Paul King, owners of the elevator, have no immediate plans for rebuilding it was announced. Partial insurance was carried on the burned elevator and its stock.

Radnor, O.—Heroism of Burdette Hulbert, gasoline truck driver, in driving his blazing truck 100 ft. distant from a storage tank located only a short distance from the Delaware Farmers Exchange Ass'n elevator, saved that structure from destruction recently. While he was emptying his tank into the storage tank, the gasoline caught fire. With the truck a mass of flames, Hulbert jumped into the cab and pulled the blazing cargo away. Small buildings at the site burned, but the elevator and tanks were saved. Hulbert was removed to a hospital suffering from severe burns which it is feared will prove fatal.

## OKLAHOMA

Ada, Okla.—A garage belonging to the Ada Milling Co. was destroyed by fire recently.

Clinton, Okla.—The Nelson Grain Co. has installed a new alfalfa seed cleaning and processing plant.

Okeene, Okla.—The Okeene Milling Co. reported a small property damage loss as the result of high winds in July.

Chelsea, Okla.—W. T. Phillips has taken charge of the Chelsea Flour Mill. He has been buying grain at the mill this season.

Shawnee, Okla.—The old Gate City Milling Co. building was threatened by fire recently when flames were discovered shooting high into the air from the elevator building of the mill. Firemen extinguished the fire before extensive damage resulted, the roof and top part of the elevator being all that burned. J. C. Baker is owner of the building but Paul Buch has operated the mill since 1922.

Goltry, Okla.—The Farmers Exchange of Goltry has completed its new, modern 60,000-bu. elevator. The building is 120 ft. in height and equipped with modern, fast handling machinery.

Hough (Guymon p. o.), Okla.—Knight Magruder, 37, manager of the Craig Grain Co. elevator, died in a Liberal hospital July 9 of pneumonia which developed from a punctured lung. Mr. Magruder was injured north of Guymon, Okla., some time the morning of July 7. He was found unconscious beside his car by a passerby who took him to a hospital where examination disclosed he had sustained five broken ribs, one rib puncturing a lung. It is believed a blow-out caused his car to overturn. Mr. Magruder was widely known in the grain industry, having been associated with his father, John H., of Pratt, in the grain business there until he became manager of the Craig Grain Co. elevator at Wichita four years ago. He had recently been handling the company's business here, driving back and forth daily from Guymon.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Toppenish, Wash.—S. Batall is building an addition to his feed mill.

Philomath, Ore.—The J. A. Scarth feed mill recently installed a new cleaner.

Fenn, Ida.—Sam Andrews is in charge of the Union Warehouse & Supply Co. elevator.

Wilbur, Wash.—The Columbia River Milling Co. has installed a new teletype machine.

Fairfield, Ida.—High winds caused a small amount of damage at the Camas Prairie Grain Growers, Inc., plant recently.

Portland, Ore.—The Kerr Gifford & Co. elevator is installing modern equipment for transfer of wheat from barge to elevator.

Portland, Ore.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is moving to the 8th floor of the Board of Trade Bldg. over the week-end of Aug. 12-13.

Tonasket, Wash.—Rubert Bros. are remodeling their warehouse, making storage space to handle between 15,000 and 30,000 bus. of grain.

Stites, Ida.—The Union Warehouse & Supply Co. has installed a new teletype machine in its office. Alton Crowe is manager of the grain company.

Craigmont, Ida.—Construction has started on the new elevator located on the former Munn Warehouse site. Wiley Wagner is building the structure.

Soda Springs, Ida.—Horsley Bros. Co. is building an elevator at the rear of its lumber yard, close to the railroad track. The house will have a 40,000-bu. capacity.

Portland, Ore.—The Continental Grain Co. has leased 400,000 bus. of space at Terminal No. 4, and has given up the Northwestern Dock on which its lease expired in July.

Millwood, Wash.—Jack Finch and Fred Aslin have purchased the Milltown Feed & Supply and are operating it under the name Aslin-Finch Co. The firm handles hay, feeds, seed and grain.

Penawawa, Wash.—During a recent severe wind and dust storm the Milwaukee grain warehouse near the depot was moved on its foundation and otherwise badly damaged. Repairs were made at once.

Belmont, Wash.—The Oakesdale Grain Growers, Inc.'s, new elevator is near completion. Elevating equipment has been installed and the motors connected to permit taking in of grain while workmen are completing the structure.

Rexburg, Ida.—Remodeling on the grain elevator and warehouses owned by Lorenzo Jensen and Orval Boelke has been completed. The storage space is 120,000-bu. capacity. The business is carried on under the name of the Rexburg Bond & Storage. The buildings were owned formerly by the old Rexburg Flour Mill.

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Blalock, Ore.—The new elevator leased by Condon Grain Growers, Inc., received its first load of wheat the week of July 17, and will ship its first bargeload from the elevator early this month. H. M. Bull is manager. While wheat is being received for shipment, construction on the elevator and sack platform is still unfinished.

Grangeville, Ida.—The Union Warehouse & Supply Co. recently installed a new 15-ton dump scale with 26-ft. platform at its warehouse north of the railroad tracks. Alton D. Crowe is manager of the plant. L. E. Rice is in charge of weighing at the local office elevator. It has not been decided who will have charge of weighing at the new scale.

Turner, Ore.—The Turner Feed Mill, believed to be the largest water-operated mill west of the Rocky Mountains, was destroyed by fire early July 25. Spontaneous combustion may have caused the fire, which was said to have started with a sudden flash of flame. B. M. Randall of Woodburn owned the mill which was leased and operated by W. M. Pearson and Melvin Haines.

Rosalia, Wash.—S. G. Brockway, who has been affiliated for the last 20 years with the Rosalia Supply Co., later the Rosalia Grain Co., and recently with Rosalia Producers, Inc., recently resigned his position as office manager, effective July 15. Gilman Anderson of Farmington has succeeded him. Mr. Anderson was associated with the Equity Elvtr. Co. in Montana before going to Farmington.

Nezperce, Ida.—The T. E. Robinson elevator is being improved extensively. The receiving pit is being rebuilt to handle a larger volume of grain; a new grating is being placed over the platform to permit faster dumping and require less clean-up work; a full-length direct drive elevator leg is being installed which will replace two legs that have been in use, and an automatic loading out scale is being installed. The work will be completed in time to handle the harvest rush business.

Joel (Moscow p. o.), Ida.—The Latah County Grain Growers Ass'n has completed its 80,000-bu. elevator and is now operating it. The building is a 50 ft. cribbed, wooden structure, built by the Louis Delivuk Co. and supplements the Grain Growers' local elevator and the one at Troy. The main elevator shaft contains 3 bulk storage bins; in addition 12 bins, each 14 ft. high, form the base of the elevator, six bins on each side of the shaft. The house is equipped with an automatic scale located at the head house. Harry Simpson is the manager.

Rexburg, Ida.—T. Raymond Payne of Idaho Falls has purchased the Rexburg Coal & Feed Co. and taken over direct management of the mill. The purchase was made from the Liberty Coal Co. in Salt Lake City. Mr. Payne is well known thruout the Upper Snake River Valley. He has been associated with the Midland Elevators in Idaho Falls for the last nine years. The Rexburg Coal & Feed Co. plant is a modern grain and feed mill, equipped with machinery for grinding, cleaning and mixing of all kinds of feeds, and has an elevator for the receiving of grain.

Merrill, Ore.—J. E. Short of Redmond, Ore., is building a combined seed cleaning plant and warehouse. The warehouse will have 96x60 ft. floor space; the cleaning plant will be a two story structure with floor space 40x60 ft. Both buildings will be frame construction. It is planned as business develops to construct a mill later for the manufacture of commercial stock and poultry feeds. The plant will be known as the Merrill Mills. The Brosterhouse Const. Co. has the contract. C. E. Sharp, Redmond, will manage the local plant. Mr. Short has a plant in operation, similar to the one now under construction here.

Boise, Ida.—The Idaho public utilities commission has set for hearing Aug. 3 arguments on the application of W. A. Gray of Buhl for an increase in rates he may charge for grain storage. Members of the commission said results of the hearing might affect grain growers thruout the state. Rates now in effect are no storage charge for the first 30 days and 10c a ton per month thereafter. Gray has asked a commissioner advise for a storage rate of 1c per bu. or 33½c per ton for first 30 days, one-half cent per bus. or 16½c per ton for each 30 days thereafter. The rates would apply only where grain was not purchased by the warehouseman.—F. K. H.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Dewey Brown is building a 17,000-bu. gravity wheat storage structure on his farm northeast of here. The concrete tank measures 16x74 ft. and is 20 ft. high in front, 12 ft. behind, being built on the side of a hill. The roof is of corrugated iron. There will be five bins, two 15 ft. wide, two 15½ ft. wide, and one 10 ft. The walls are 8 inches thick at the bottom, 6 inches at the top. George H. Miller is the contractor.

Toppenish, Wash.—The Chisholm Grain & Feed Co. will erect a 10,000-bu. grain elevator and install new machinery, included in the latter being a roller mill, cleaner, grinder, mixer and equipment for loading and unloading bulk grains. The work is expected to be completed by Nov. 1. Construction of two corn cribs is now under way. The company recently completed a 50x100-ft. storage platform east of the mill. Arthur Goodwin is manager of the plant.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Rossmoyne (Bowmansdale p. o.), Pa.—The Rossmoyne Flouring Mills was destroyed by fire on July 29.

Russell, Pa.—Fred E. Thompson, doing business as the Pine Grove Flour & Feed Mills, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court in Pittsburg. Schedules show liabilities of \$21,598 and assets of \$10,773, of which \$10,000 is in real estate. Secured claims total \$14,722.

Doylestown, Pa.—Thirty tons of feed dropped from the third to the first floor of the Thrift Feed Mill the night of July 15 when the upper floor of the building gave way with a report heard for many blocks distant. Outer walls of the frame building were bulged. No one was injured. Following the mishap, the mill was emptied of its contents to prevent a complete collapse. Most of the feed was in bags. Mrs. H. S. Lockwood, who has conducted the mill for some years, stated a foundation gave way, resulting in the collapse of the building's interior. Machinery and other equipment fell with the feed, putting the entire plant out of commission. Electric wires were cut at once to avoid danger of fire. The H. B. Rosenberger Co. owns the building.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Groton, S. D.—The Bagley Elevator recently installed a new cleaner.

Claire City, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. is repairing its two elevators. William Jensen & Sons are doing the work.

Garretson, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. elevator recently installed a new grain cleaner. O. T. Lande is manager of the plant.

Emery, S. D.—The Mayer & Tschetter Grain Co. recently sold its 25,000-bu. elevator on the C. M. St. P. & Pacific Railroad trackage to William L. Michels.

Orient, S. D.—Merle Davis, manager of the National Atlas Elvtr., was taken suddenly ill recently and removed to the Battle Mountains Sanatorium at Hot Springs where he underwent a serious operation.

Renner, S. D.—The Renner Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator and equipment was sold by public auction by the Farm Credit Administration July 29. The government sued for \$7,236.95 and on May 25 took judgment.

Gayville, S. D.—A new electric motor has been installed at the Gayville Elevator replacing the old gasoline engine. I. G. Corey, manager, who was seriously injured July 11 when struck by a loose belt from the engine, has returned to work.

Kennebec, S. D.—A new scale has been installed at the Shannard Elvtr. and a new office room built. The flour warehouse has been moved, clearing the street, it having projected into the thoroughfare. C. C. Irwin is manager of the elevator.

Dupree, S. D.—The Dupree Equity Elevator is taking over the Dupree Equity Exchange elevator, on which a mortgage was foreclosed recently by the Omaha Bank for Co-operatives, and is being resold to the new farm organization. Recently directors were elected as follows: Carl Anderson, Bill Marple, Art Jones, Claude Main and Otto Albers. Carl Anderson is sec'y.

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Lennox, S. D.—The new plant being built here by Cargill, Inc., will be operated as the Farm Commodity Exchange of Lennox, with Gus Aulwes as manager. Mr. Aulwes retains an interest in the plant. The 30,000-bu. elevator will be divided into 16 bins. The structure will have a slab-type foundation, reinforced with steel. There will be a "T" type work floor; a receiving leg with a capacity of 4,000 bus. per hour; a 20-ton, 28 ft. Fairbanks scale will be located in the driveway, with a Strong Scott air dump. A hopper scale will be used for shipping purposes. A special built modern cleaner will be installed on the work-floor. Adjoining the elevator will be a one-story warehouse for feed storage and commodities for retailing and service to customers. The large sales room and office building, fitted with display windows and shelving, will adjoin the driveway. A hammermill with 50-h.p. motor and special drag feeders will be installed in the basement of the mill structure along with a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Attrition Mill with two 30-h.p. motors, to provide for grinding, processing and manufacture of feeds. Any and all kinds of grain, corn, corn on the cob, will be processed and ground. A one-ton Strong-Scott Vertical Feed Mixer will be used. Special legs for handling in this department are being installed. A grader and cutter will be provided along with other machinery for processing corn. A special bulking driveway will be attached to the mill building for serving feeds in bulk back to customers. Dormant scales, special Ibberson Sacking and Processing Fixtures will be used thruout the plant. A full basement will extend under the office and mill building. A man lift in the elevator will service the top floor. The exterior of the entire structure will be covered with galvanized cross corrugated elevator plate and steel roofs will top the buildings. The driveways of the elevator and feed mill will have an aluminum painting inside and the entire mill building exterior will be painted with white enamel. Special loading docks will be provided.

## SOUTHEAST

Walkersville, W. Va.—The Walkersville Feed & Supply Co. has been dissolved. The property will be sold.

Millsboro, Del.—A. K. Richards & Son recently installed a No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader.

Richmond, Va.—Officers of the Richmond Grain Exchange are: J. L. Sutherland, Jr., pres.; W. D. Saunders, sec'y and treas.; A. K. West, chairman of the executive com'tee.

Greenville, S. C.—The Greenville Live Stock & Feed Co., Inc., has been chartered to deal in live stock and feed for livestock. Officers are Edwin McT. Meares, pres. and treas., and Sophie B. Meares, sec'y.

Pascagoula, Miss.—The Wallace M. Quinn Fisheries has opened a new plant here for rendering fish oils and manufacturing fish meal. Wallace M. Quinn also operates the Quinn Menhaden Fisheries at Fernandina, Fla.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Spartan Mill & Grain Co. is building an \$8,000 warehouse, to be completed by September. The warehouse is to be used for storage of flour, grain, etc., and will be of brick and steel construction, one story high and 100x150 ft. in size.

King and Queen C. H., Va.—R. D. Allen has purchased the century-old mill pond and rustic grist mill here, repaired it, and is operating the plant. He has installed concrete spillways to prevent a recurrence of the break in the dam and flood gates that were washed out a few years ago by a freshet. Dennis Kemp runs the mill and produces water-ground meal.

## TENNESSEE

Cleveland, Tenn.—P. J. Harmon, proprietor of Harmon Feed Store, has filed papers in bankruptcy.

Orlinda, Tenn.—The Orlinda Milling Co. has its new plant, built to replace the one that burned, almost completed. It is a Barnard & Leas mill thruout, with four stands of rolls 7x16 and 7x20. Capacity of the mill will be about 75 bbls., with 30,000-bu. storage capacity. A 200-bu. meal outfit has been installed along with feed grinding and mixing machinery.

Columbia, Tenn.—W. N. Butler & Co. has bot from the Columbia Mill & Elvtr. Co. one-half interest in the old City Mill & Grain Co. ware-

house and elevator and is repairing the buildings and overhauling and remodeling the elevator. A complete outfit of machinery including a diesel engine is being installed for the purpose of handling the lespedeza and crimson and other small clover seed crop this fall. Cleaning machines are being installed for the lespedeza crop and clover seed. The elevator has a 60,000-bu. capacity of wheat, and there is, in addition, storage space on two floors for grain of all kinds for cleaning purposes. A modern wheat cleaning machine was installed recently. This newly acquired warehouse and elevator gives the Butler firm four large warehouses with a warehouse space of approximately 50,000 sq. ft. The elevator handling capacity of 60,000 bus. of wheat gives the mill a capacity of approximately 300,000 bus. of wheat and other small grains. W. N. Butler & Co. sold a half interest in the old City Mill & Grain Co. office building, building lot and small residence and lot.

## TEXAS

Buda, Tex.—The Buda Milling Co. has installed a sweet-feed mixing unit for the manufacture of sweet feeds for the trade and also custom mixing of molasses with customers' feeds. B. Watson is manager of the plant.

Mason, Tex.—The Reardon Grain Co. has completed a modern fire-proof addition to its plant, of concrete blocks with concrete floor and fire-proof galvanized roof, the building joining the old one and measuring 36x65 ft. T. O. Reardon, senior member of the firm, stated the Hatchery Feed Store, but some time ago from Mayhew and Jordan Brady, probably will be moved to the new building.

## UTAH

Ephraim, Utah.—Ephraim Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Magnetic Separator.

## WISCONSIN

Brandon, Wis.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased a new corn cracker.

Antigo, Wis.—The Flour & Feed Co. is building a warehouse east of its present warehouses. —H. C. B.

Galesville, Wis.—Fire started from overheated bearings in a feed mixer damaged the Rall feed mill recently.

North Bend, Wis.—The North Bend Feed Mill recently was destroyed by fire. Walter Bourn was owner and operator.

Gillett, Wis.—J. M. Ankerson recently installed a No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Frederic, Wis.—The Lundeen mill, 53-year-old landmark, has stopped operations and will be dismantled. Richard Lundeen is owner.

Baldwin, Wis.—A new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale has been installed at the Farmers Co-operative Produce Ass'n elevator, replacing a 10-ton scale.

Madison, Wis.—The National Soybean Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Madison on Sept. 11-12 at the College of Agri. of the University of Wis. Delegates from 15 north central and eastern states are expected to attend the conference.

Caledonia, Wis.—The elevator office of Ralston, Inc., was entered July 20 and tires and tubes removed from one of the trucks and a number of tools stolen. Recently \$170 was taken from the office safe while employees were absent. —H. C. B.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER

The new manager for Cargill, Inc., will be Lewis E. McClellan, who has been connected with Cargill during the past few years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank A. Croke, 76, who had been employed as a grain inspector by the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange for more than 30 years, died June 20.

The Zeleny Thermometer System will be installed in 65 bins of the unit constructed in 1936 and in 26 bins of the 1932 unit of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of August has been determined by the Finance Com'tee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

The Stratton Grain Co. has transferred its lease on the 1,800,000-bu. Santa Fe grain elevator in Chicago to the Santa Fe Elevator Corp. The company will continue to operate elevators here, at Schneider, Ind.; Springfield, O., and St. Joseph, Mo.—H. C. B.

James P. Hessburg, manager of the grain department of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. here for the past five years, is leaving shortly for Decatur, Ill., to assume the management of the firm's new plant at that point. Mr. Hessburg will be succeeded at Milwaukee by Walter R. Vye, manager of the local office of Cargill, Inc., since 1937.

## AAA's Rye Loan Program

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced a loan program for rye which will be available to producers in the eight major rye producing states of Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The loans are to be available on farm stored rye produced in 1939 grading No. 2 or better, at a rate 22 cents less than the applicable 1939 loan rate for No. 2 hard winter wheat, but in no case will the loan be more than 38 cents per bushel. The loan rate will vary, because wheat loans are based upon terminal prices and adjusted for freight differentials. It is estimated that the loans will average about 35 cents per bushel.

To be eligible for a rye loan a farmer must have planted within his 1939 total soil-depleting allotment. The present price of No. 2 rye at Minneapolis is approximately 40 cents per bushel, but prices at many country points average 8 to 16 cents per bushel lower.

The loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation and local details will be handled by state and county AAA committees. The rye loan will differ from the wheat and corn loans in that it will be a "demand" loan. Under these terms it will be possible to call the loans at any time in order to supply seed for other parts of the country if that is found necessary. The wheat and corn loans are made for a specific period.

A storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel will be paid for the period ending July 1, 1940, if the rye is delivered to the corporation in settlement of the loan. The full storage allowance will also be paid if the loan is called prior to July 1, 1940, and the rye is delivered to the corporation.

Rye is considered as one of the general crops under the agricultural conservation program. To be eligible for full payment under the farm program producers are required to make a downward adjustment of approximately 12 per cent in their acreage of general crops.

As in the case of wheat and corn loans, the rye loans will be 4 per cent, non-recourse chattel mortgage loans which may be repaid by producers in cash or by delivery of rye collateral to Commodity Credit Corporation.

Evidently the AAA is planning to accumulate the rye surplus in the public show windows so as to depress the market value of the grain and discourage its production.

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fill cars to capacity without inside scooping in 1½ to 2 hours. Saves expense of scooping labor, and loads more cars per day. Easily moved from place to place. The only thing for loading cars on R.R. spurs. Write for particulars.

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## Grain Carriers

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the request of the Nebraska Railway Commission for reduced rates on grain from points between Gordon and Norfolk to Omaha.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 46,632 cars during the week ending July 22, compared with 53,341 cars in the same week a year ago, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Portland, Ore.**—The first of all steel barges built on the Columbia River for hauling grain arrived July 31 at Portland, with 15,000 bus. from Port Kelley, 40 miles west of Walla Walla. A clam shell dredge was used for unloading.

**Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Co.'s** Supplement 1 to Tariff 605, Supplement 2 to Ill. C. C. No. 352, effective Aug. 20, increases rate on grain and grain products from Henning thru Fairland, Ill., to Sheldon, Ill., from 17 to 17½ cents.

**Washington, D. C.**—A transportation bill to place water carriers under the supervisory and regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to give assistance to railroads was passed by the House on July 26. The House measure varies widely from the bill adopted by the Senate.

**Complaint** by Henry Lauhoff Cereal Mills, Detroit, that the rate on corn grits and flakes was unreasonable has been sustained by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The grits moved from Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, were milled into flakes at Detroit and shipped to brewers in eastern territory.

**The Canadian Freight Ass'n** is reported to have given assurance that rates on seeds in carloads from Western Canada to the international border, now considered extremely high, will be adjusted to a parity with seed rates in the United States. Canadian lines are being urged to publish the rates in time for the seed movement this fall.

**The United States Maritime Commission** has found that the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., and the Inland Waterways Corp. which operate a federally owned barge line on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, has not filed its freight tariffs with the Commission. So the Commission has ordered an inquiry into the rates, rules and regulations of its own subsidiaries.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The Kansas City Board of Trade is compiling data on the number of cars on which cooping charges have been assessed in expectation of filing a formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission protesting high charges for cooping cars of grain moving cross-town, and seeking reparation on charges made for cooping during the last few years.

**Portland, Ore.**—Barge shipments on the Columbia River will be set back by the announcement of the C.C.C. that on wheat loans at terminals 8 cents per bushel will be deducted for the lack of rail transit privileges. Producers allege the deduction is unfair, since the wheat will be exported by the C.C.C. or F.S.C.C. The deduction applies also to wheat reaching terminals by truck.—F.K.H.

**"When Congress** adjourned the railway situation was much worse," the Railway Age declares, "than in the summer of 1933. And yet in the second quarter of 1933 the New Deal administration and Congress promoted and passed all the original New Deal 'emergency' legislation, including an 'emergency' railroad bill, while this year Congress, after considering transportation legislation at length, passed none of any importance."

Railroads have approved a new rule permitting seedsmen to ship in mixed carloads practically all commodities they handle with charges assessed at the carload rate applicable to each commodity. The new rule is a great relief to seedsmen, whose efforts to satisfy the demand of their customers for mixed cars were hampered with a regulation charging the highest rate and minimum applicable to any product in the car. For obvious economic reasons seedsmen have been forced to use trucks. The new rule may help the railroads recapture some of their lost traffic.

## Cargill Hearing to Open Aug. 21

Hearing of the U. S. Department of Agriculture charges against Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, and the Cargill Grain Co. of Illinois will open in Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, according to announcement by Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. The hearing will be held before Referee Jack W. Bain. The two grain companies are accused of attempting to manipulate September, 1937, corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The new date is a postponement from July 31, because the earlier date conflicted with oral arguments in Chicago in Cargill vs. Chicago Board of Trade.

## Changes in A.A. Act

H. J. Res. 342, as passed, reads, "That notwithstanding the provisions of section 322 of the A.A. Act of 1938, as amended, the determinations under subsection (c) may be proclaimed at any time prior to Sept. 15, the result of the referendum under subsection (d) may be proclaimed any time prior to Oct. 10, and the marketing percentage under subsection (b) shall be 100 per centum."

The com'te on agriculture explains that under this resolution a farmer whose corn acreage does not exceed the farm acreage allotment will have no storage amount applicable to his farm for that crop of corn, and hence will be free to dispose of his entire corn crop in such manner as he may see fit without penalty.

Before the adoption of this resolution even if the corn acreage on the farm did not exceed the farm acreage allotment the farmer still was required to have an amount of corn in storage if he was to escape the presumption that he had marketed corn in excess of his farm marketing quota, as the penalty for excess marketing did not accrue until the amount of corn in the crib is less than the storage amount attributable to the farmer.

H. J. Res. 343 changes the wheat marketing quota provisions to read as follows:

"(c) The farm marketing quota for any farm for any marketing year shall be a number of bushels equal to the sum of—

"(1) A number of bushels equal to the normal production, whichever is the greater; of the farm acreage allotment; and

"(2) A number of bushels equal to the amount, or part thereof, of wheat from any previous crop which the farmer has on hand which, had such amount, or part thereof, been marketed during the preceding marketing year in addition to the wheat actually marketed during such preceding marketing year, could have been marketed without penalty.

"(3) Any farmer who does not market wheat in excess of the normal production or the actual production, whichever is the greater, of the farm acreage allotment, shall not be subject to penalty under the provisions of section 339. Any farmer who stores, in accordance with regulations issued by the secretary, an amount of wheat which is less than the amount subject to penalty, shall be presumed to have marketed the amount of such wheat subject to penalty which is not so stored."

The effect of the amendments is to place farm marketing quotas for wheat, corn and cotton all on a similar basis. The amendments provide that the marketing percentage for wheat and corn be 100% of the farm acreage allotment.

## Grain Storage Program Cost High

Capt. L. C. Webster, Minneapolis, sec'y of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, flailed the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's grain buying and storing program in a recent address before the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board, at a meeting in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

"Administrators of the Agricultural Adjustment Act," he said, "are perhaps unwittingly, writing regulations and establishing local policies which, unless soon changed, will spell economic difficulty, if not economic death for some branches of the agricultural trades.

"Many elevator operators believe a continuation of the present policy will eventually mean confiscation of the country elevator properties by the government agency.

"Proposed purchase of steel bins for grain storage is another addition to the government's uneconomic meddling. Grain dealers know that losses thru deterioration will cost the government many times the amount they would pay for proper grain storage."

## Amendment to Revenue Act

The Revenue Act of 1939 has been amended by inserting after section 121 the following new section:

### "SEC. 123. COMMODITY CREDIT LOANS

"(a) Amounts received as loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation shall, at the election of the taxpayer, be considered as income and shall be included in gross income for the taxable year in which received.

"(b) If a taxpayer exercises the election provided for in subsection (a) for any taxable year beginning after Dec. 31, 1938, then the method of computing income so adopted shall be adhered to with respect to all subsequent taxable years unless with the approval of the Commissioner a change to a different method is authorized."

(b) **Adjustment of Basis.**—Section 113 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sub-paragraph reading as follows:

"(G) in the case of property pledged to the Commodity Credit Corporation, to the extent of the amount received as a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation and treated by the taxpayer as income for the year in which received pursuant to section 123 of this chapter, and to the extent of any deficiency on such loan with respect to which the taxpayer has been relieved from liability."

(c) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall be applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1938.

(d) **Retroactive Application.**—The provisions of subsection (a) shall be retroactively applied in computing income for any taxable year subject to the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1934, the Revenue Act of 1936, or the Revenue Act of 1938, or any of such Acts as amended, if—

(1) The taxpayer elects in writing (in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary) within one year from the date of the enactment of this Act to treat such loans as income for such year, and

(2) The records of the taxpayer are sufficient to permit an accurate computation of income for such year, and

(3) The taxpayer consents in writing to the assessment, within such period as may be agreed upon, of any deficiency for such year, even though the statutory period for the assessment of any such deficiency had expired prior to the filing of such consent.

Any tax overpaid for any such year shall be credited or refunded, subject to the statutory period of limitation properly applicable thereto.

(e) **Adjustment of Basis for Prior Years.**—In computing income for any taxable year subject to the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1934, the Revenue Act of 1936, or the Revenue Act of 1938, or any of such Acts as amended, the basis, for determining gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of any property, pledged to the Commodity Credit Corporation as security on a loan obtained therefrom, shall be adjusted for the amount of such loan to the extent it was considered as income and included in gross income for the year in which received, and for the amount of any deficiency on such loan with respect to which the taxpayer was relieved from liability.



# Field Seeds

**International Falls, Minn.**—Habstritt Seed House of Roseau, has opened a buying station here.

**Hicksville, O.**—Glen Hootman & Sons are moving their seed and produce business into new and larger quarters.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—The Alabama Seed Dealers Ass'n held a one day convention at the Whitley Hotel, July 25.

**Thief River Falls, Minn.**—Thief River Falls Seed House has installed a new Howell weatherproof steel transfer spout 90 ft. long.

**Fairfield, Wash.**—The Adams Seed Co. has purchased land adjoining its pea cleaning plant, where it will build a seed storage warehouse.

**Mount Vernon, Ill.**—M. M. Hunter has acquired the seed business of C. E. Willis & Co. which he is continuing to operate under the same name.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—The Merit Seed Store, operated by Fred S. Nichols and his sons, Frederick and Earl, has changed its name to Nichols Seed Co.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Cargill, Inc., have let a contract to Barnett & Record Co. for the construction of a sack warehouse 120x32x12 ft., to be erected at its local seed plant.

**Russellville, Ky.**—Banner Seed Co. is the name of a new organization set up by M. S. Grubbs and Fred Cleavinger to operate a new seed store on which construction work is under way.

**Morton, Ill.**—Pioneer Hy-brid Seed Corn Co. has a three-story hybrid seed corn plant under construction just south of here. The 50 ft. deep structure covers 200 ft. of ground at right angles to Highway 121.

**St. John, Wash.**—St. John Crested Wheat Grass Seed Co. is rebuilding the Heglar implement warehouse and installing seed cleaning machinery. The company cleans crested wheat grass seed for the Certified Seed Co.

**Wever, Ia.**—The Pioneer Hy-brid Seed Corn Co. has a hybrid seed corn drying, sorting and shelling plant under construction on ground leased from the C., B. & Q. railroad. Leroy Higgins of Des Moines, will take charge of operation when it is completed.

**Spokane, Wash.**—Rogers Brothers Seed Co. of Idaho Falls, Ida., has sold its two-story brick building here to the executors of the W. H. Matthews Estate. The structure, which has 10,592 square feet of floor space, has been operating under lease to the Mustard Seed Co. of Power, Mont.

**Madison, Wis.**—The Standard Seed Co. under the management of M. W. Rowell, has taken over the buildings and business of Alex Siniako & Sons, wholesalers of grain and feeds, and since 1934, of seeds. This increases the warehouse and loading and unloading facilities of the Standard company.

**Sidney, Neb.**—Itinerant combines are accused of scattering weed seeds because they are not properly cleaned before moving into uninfested areas, as is required under Nebraska law. Sidney's Chamber of Commerce has proposed a survey to learn if Nebraska farmers want itinerants kept out of the state.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Speaking before the annual mid-summer meeting of the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n here last month, W. A. Wheeler of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., said that Seed Verification Service will continue for one year under practically the same regulations that have been in effect heretofore.

**Madison, Wis.**—The 25th annual convention of the American Soybean Ass'n will be held here Sept. 11 and 12. In charge of arrangements is George Briggs, of the agricultural extension service of the University of Wisconsin, known as the "father of soybeans in Wisconsin." The convention program will feature latest developments in the use and industrial developments involving soybeans, as well as current production methods.

**Colchicine** treatment literally drugs young plants in the process of rapid cell development, resulting in cells with a double or redoubled number of chromosomes. This phenomenon opens new fields of research in breeding such economically important plants as cotton, certain cereals, tobacco, fruits and grasses. Colchicine is a powerful and poisonous drug, an extract from seeds of the meadow saffron, a wild plant of some Asiatic and European countries.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—One thousand, thirty-eight acres of standard soft wheat varieties were inspected for certification, by the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n in 1939 and will be available for Hoosier farmers desiring pure seed for fall seeding. Rudy, Fultz, Trumbull, Fulhio, Michigan Amber, Gladden and two relatively new varieties, Purdue No. 1, and Wabash, are included in the list of sources distributed by the Association from the Lafayette headquarters. All are smooth except Rudy and Gladden.

## Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1938, in bus., except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts		1939	1938
Chicago	1939	1938		
Minneapolis	67,200	2,000	27,600	27,380
Superior	489		61,159	
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	76,500	15,000	84,000	67,500
Houston				126,592
Hutchinson		7,500		
Kansas City	22,400	60,200	74,400	69,600
St. Louis	19,600	29,400	1,400	2,800
Wichita		2,600		
CLOVER				
Milwaukee, lbs.		9,740		
Chicago, lbs.	81,000			
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	167,000	1,903,000	232,000	173,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	30,000	36,760		
SOYBEANS				
Baltimore	3,497			
Chicago	489,000	525,000	749,000	239,000
Indianapolis	4,200	2,800	4,200	5,900
St. Joseph	1,500			
St. Louis	9,600		3,200	22,400
Toledo	34,500	9,000	200,565	

**Little Rock, Ark.**—An open hearing will be held Aug. 21 in the war memorial building by the Arkansas State Plant Board on proposed changes in the regulations governing sale and transportation of seeds. It is proposed that to all low grade seeds which are offered for sale there must be attached, in addition to the analysis tag, a special permit tag issued by the Plant Board, bearing conspicuously the words "LOW GRADE SEED;" or, as an alternate to this proposal, to all seeds which contain noxious weeds above certain amounts there must be attached, in addition to the analysis tag, a special permit tag issued by the Plant Board bearing conspicuously the words "EXCESSIVE NOXIOUS WEEDS." Limits on the amounts of noxious weeds, beyond which sale would be illegal, regardless of how tagged, would be set up, under both proposals.

## Portable Seed Cleaner and Treater

No activity is so beneficial to grain buyer and miller on one hand and the farmer on the other as the cleaning and treatment of seed grains to be sown in the territory tributary to the elevator.

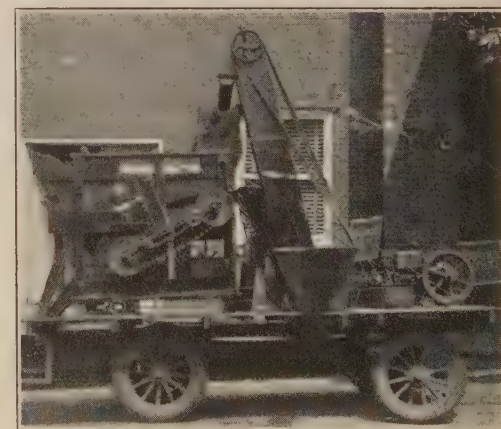
Master farmers interested in a permanent agriculture and in keeping their fields free from weeds as well as producing a crop more readily marketable and at a higher price will appreciate the opportunity to have their seed properly prepared at reasonable expense.

This is possible on a community service basis where the cost of providing the more expensive equipment required can be shared among many by employing a portable outfit like that shown in the engraving herewith, which is operated by the Eagle Mill & Elevator Co., under the management of A. H. Meinershagen, on the farms near Higginsville, Mo. The idea is not new, having been successfully practiced for years past by the millers and grain dealers of Southern Indiana and Illinois in co-operation with the Purdue University Experiment Station. An advantage to the grain buyer is that it leads to the growing of the one best variety that can be shipped in unmixed carloads to sell at a better price than mixtures.

The equipment is mounted on a trailer to be pulled from farm to farm. The cleaner is a 29-D machine, air controlled, with traveling brushes, driven by a small gasoline engine of 1 1/4 h.p.

The assortment of screens available makes it possible for the man in charge to clean every kind of field seed offered. The charge is 5 cents per bushel, with a minimum of \$2.50 for one setting.

For smut treatment an Imperial Seed Treater is used, at 5 cents per bushel, with the same minimum charge.



Portable Seed Cleaner and Treater of Eagle Mill & Elevator Co.

## Directory

### Grass & Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.



## Sizing Seed Corn

Corn planting machines being what they are, with planter plates adjusted for kernels of a certain size, the kernels must be graded as to size and to obtain the uniform stand of plants to each hill in the row that will produce a top yield.

The hybrid seed corn now so popular is expensive and should be planted with every advantage to realize its superior productivity.

Progressive hybrid dealers in the corn belt have installed machines to grade the corn kernels by length for their farmer friends. These machines require only  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  horse power and will grade 10 to 50 bushels of seed per hour.

## Seed Verification Service Meets

The Seed Verification Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture held its annual conference in the Palmer House, at Chicago, July 21, to discuss new recommendations and proposed amendments to its regulations and instructions.

Changes under discussion affected the tag, handling of invoice certificates, and proportions of origins in one lot from more than one state.

C. W. Kitchen, of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C., was wired a request that he withhold his signature from a regulation that would prevent use of tags on hand thru the coming season.

Changes in the handling of affidavit Grimm alfalfa were delayed pending further study.

## Enforcement of Arkansas Pure Seed Law

During the year ending June 30, 1939, 2,898 official samples (4 times as many as in any previous year) were taken by twenty local inspectors.

Number of tags issued to Missouri seedsmen increased over last year by seventy per cent. For Tennessee the increase was twenty per cent. Altho 335 seedsmen secured permits, sixteen of them used fifty-five per cent of the permit tags. Inspectors sampled 65,000 bags, or about one-fifth of the seed sold under permit in the state. Thirty-five per cent of all samples taken was lespedeza, ten per cent was oats, ten per cent was sorghum, and seven per cent was soybeans.

Ninety-seven and three-tenths per cent of the seed reported by inspectors bore an analysis tag as required by law. Eight and three-tenths per cent of the samples proved on analysis to be grossly misbranded. Thirty per cent of the rye grass was misbranded, twenty-five per cent of the barley, twenty-two per cent of the wheat, thirteen per cent of the red clover and Korean lespedeza, and ten per cent of the Sudan and vetch. Nine hundred and sixty-six bags of seed representing 43 lots were found to contain illegal amounts of noxious weed seeds, notably Johnson grass in Sudan, Johnson grass, wild onion and cheat in lespedeza, and Johnson grass and cheat in small grains. Inspectors ordered off-sale 2,216 bags representing 130 lots because of absence of permit or analysis tags, and 118 bags because no germination test had been made within six months.

Permits were refused one seedsman because of his previous poor record. Permits of four seedsmen were cancelled because of repeated misbranding. Jack Gabbard, a truck peddler

of Leachville, pleaded guilty to selling untested soybeans and was fined in justice court at Ravenel. Twenty bags of lespedeza containing unlawful amounts of noxious weeds were destroyed by grinding.

## Imported Seed Must Be Properly Marked

The U. S. Department of Agriculture calls the attention of seed importers to the necessity of marking bags of imported seed for purpose of identification before the seed is delivered to the consignee under redelivery bond. This requirement is specified in an amendment to the Federal Seed Act.

Most imported seed subject to the Federal Seed Act is adequately marked at time of importation. The occasional absence of such marking, however, and the consequent confusion possible in those cases, made the amendment necessary.

The amended regulation also prohibits the opening of bags prior to final release except under supervision required by regulation. This final release is made by the Collector of Customs only after receiving notice from the U. S. Department of Agriculture that all requirements of the Federal Seed Act have been met.

## Ohio Seedsmen Change Constitution

The Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting at Columbus, July 28. More than 30 seedsmen were in attendance.

PRESIDENT H. TRIMBLE McCULLOUGH presided at the opening session Friday morning, where 25 new applications for membership were received and accepted.

A PROPOSAL to change the constitution of the ass'n to provide for election of an executive com'tee was adopted unanimously.

STANLEY LAYBOURNE, chief of the Division of Plant Industry of Ohio, described the purposes and activities of his department. Then he and O. N. McIntyre led the seedsmen on an inspection tour of the State Seed Laboratory.

DURING the afternoon, the seedsmen visited the Ohio State University trial grounds, where Drs. Lewis and Willard led them in an inspection of experiments with a number of strains of alfalfa and red clover.

## Value of the Seeds Planted Annually

By F. S. HOLMES, Maryland State Seed Inspector.

The value of the seeds planted annually in Maryland is estimated to be \$2,500,000. Acreages and retail seed prices for the period from 1931 to 1935 were used in making the calculations. As both were lower during this period than in other recent years, the estimate of \$2,500,000 is believed to be a very conservative one.

In view of the fact that no further estimate of the value of the seeds planted annually in Maryland is known, the reasonableness of the estimate of \$2,500,000, as determined by calculating the value of the seed planted for each principal crop, should be tested by approaching the problem from other angles.

One such approach is to be found in the estimate of the worth of the seeds required to produce the crops harvested annually in the United States made by Cox and Starr in their book, Seed Production and Marketing,

published in 1927. They estimate these seeds to be worth "over \$500,000,000." The Agricultural Census of 1935 gives the number of acres of land available for crops in 1934 for the United States as 513,913,969, and for Maryland as 2,633,113. On such a proportional basis, the worth of the seeds planted annually in Maryland would be "over \$2,561,823.76."

Another test of the reasonableness of the estimate of \$2,500,000 is to be found in the amount that such a sum would allow for each farm. According to the last agricultural census, there are 44,412 farms, averaging 98.7 acres in size, in Maryland. The estimate, therefore, would allow for \$56.29 per farm. Still another test of the reasonableness of the estimate is to apportion it among the 2,633,113 acres of land available for crops. Slightly less than a dollar per acre would be provided by the sum of \$2,500,000.

The value of the "agricultural" seeds planted annually in Maryland, including such miscellaneous items as seeds for lawns, is estimated to be \$2,000,000; the value of the "vegetable" seeds, \$500,000.

## Wisconsin Seedsmen Meet at Madison

DR. O. S. AAMODT, chairman of the agronomy department of the University of Wisconsin, and chairman of the Wisconsin Seed & Weed Council, presided at the annual summer meeting of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n, held this year in the Park Hotel, Madison, July 11.

GEORGE BRIGGS of the extension staff of the University, stressed the importance of weed control in a review covering 43 county meetings that pointed out the threat of field bind-weed or creeping jenny to Wisconsin farmers. Limited distribution, he said, will be given a new colored poster showing the difference between bind-weed and morning-glory plants.

REVISION of the Wisconsin seed law to conform with the federal coffee bill, if and when the latter passes Congress and becomes a law, is contemplated, according to Henry Lunz. The present status of the coffee bill was discussed by Fred Kellogg of Milwaukee.

INTEREST in seed and weed legislation and control is being fostered among university students, said Dr. Aamodt, with weekly meetings at which graduate students, or visiting scientists analyze some state seed law, and discuss it in relation to the Wisconsin law, and the proposed federal law.

DR. H. C. TRUMBLE of the Waite Research Institute of Australia sketched seed improvement work in his country and felt that some of the forage crops in this country might do well there.

FRED KELLOGG, chairman of a nominating com'tee for this purpose, proposed Henry Lunz, now in charge of the Seed and Weed Control Division of Wisconsin's Department of Agriculture, be elected to fill the position being vacated by Dr. Aamodt, as chairman of the Wisconsin Seed and Weed Council. Election of Mr. Lunz was unanimous. Dr. Aamodt became the new head of the Division of Forage

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**Clover and Timothy Seeds**  
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**FARM SEEDS**  
All kinds—CLOVERS, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, etc.  
Send samples for bids  
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DAVENPORT, IA.



Crops and Diseases of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on July 15.

As guests of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station during the afternoon, seedsmen were given a review of selection at the blue grass nurseries, where one plot was covered with a vigorous strain of blue grass that was still lively and green, the other strains were ripened or dried out. Dr. Aamodt pointed out that blue grass seeds are formed by enlargement and division of cells located in outer layers of the egg sac. Parthenogenetic reproduction makes simple segregation of diverse types of blue grass found in commercial blue grass seed. About 7% of the seeds are twins, some triplets, and the Wisconsin station has an entire nursery devoted to these twin and triplet seeds this year for purposes of further study.

PLANTINGS of Parkside brome grass, imported from Canada, attracted considerable attention. This grass, known as bunch grass, because it has no underground stolons, may be planted with alfalfa, believe the college authorities, yet will not quickly crowd out stands of alfalfa, because it has no underground mat of roots. Excellent growth was manifest in seedlings of Parkside brome grass made Aug. 15 a year ago.

LADAK and Cossack alfalfas are resistant to bacterial wilt, according to Prof. L. F. Graber, discussing experiment station tests. Limited quantities of seed of these varieties are available commercially. Even in these varieties, admitted the professor, wilt takes a heavy toll. Hardistan alfalfa, developed in Nebraska, he said, is four times as resistant as Ladak, but it is a poor seed producer and no commercial seed stocks are available.

A NEW CLOVER, of the mammoth variety, from a strain selected by Mr. Graham at Fenimore, Wis., and developed thru 40 years of growing, Dr. Aamodt looked upon as the most important seed find in Wisconsin in the history of the field seed trade. Cut early in the blooming period, he said, it furnishes as succulent, high quality hay as does medium clover, and furnishes grazing for stock thru the balance of the year. On a recent trip to the Graham farm he found clover fields lush and heavy on Fenimore farms using this variety, tho he saw no good fields of clover elsewhere on his trip.

More than 50 seedsmen attended the meeting and enjoyed the trip around the test plots at the Wisconsin experiment station.

## Progress of Wisconsin Hybrids

Hybrid corn has been accepted with an enthusiasm that stamps it as one of the most popular crop developments ever achieved in this state. Beginning in a small way in 1933, hybrid seed production has expanded in spite of the handicap of two of the most severe drought years in history until 86,820 bushels were certified in 1937. Each year the demand has exceeded the supply.

Indications are that at least 20% of Wisconsin's corn acreage was planted to hybrids in 1938. In some of the southern counties having most favorable corn-growing conditions, the figure approached 50%.

Thus far northern Wisconsin has lagged behind the rest of the state in adopting hybrid corn. This is partly because until recently there have been no suitable early-maturing strains. That situation is remedied now—there are good 85- and 90-day hybrids on the market, and more early strains will become available as the corn-breeding program at the northern branch stations gains momentum.

No less than 350 Wisconsin growers produced hybrid seed corn last year, the total output being about 170,000 bushels. This amount will be enough to plant 1,020,000 acres of hybrid corn in 1939. If all this seed were planted in Wisconsin, it would permit 50% of the state's corn acreage to be devoted to hybrids.

Wisconsin hybrids are achieving wide acceptance outside the state. In fact, about one-third of the hybrid seed produced in Wisconsin is sold elsewhere. Naturally some out-of-state hybrids are grown in Wisconsin, but the fact remains that this state has a very favorable "balance of trade" in hybrid seed corn.

One important reason for the popularity of Wisconsin hybrids is that they not only produce higher than average yields, but rather excel in four respects: (1) Resistance to lodging caused by weak root systems; (2) freedom from broken stalks caused by stalk-rotting diseases; (3) superior grain quality; and (4) high yield of grain and silage.

Another factor that has favored adoption of hybrid corn is that the seed is reasonably priced. In most years it costs farmers not more than 50 cents an acre extra for hybrid seed, in comparison with ordinary seed—and the difference usually is made up many times over by the higher yields and other advantages.

**Seed Grades**—Round kernels will give just as satisfactory production as flat kernels, provided they are planted at the same rate. Since the "rounds" sell at lower prices than the "flats," they offer an opportunity to secure hybrid seed at only slightly higher cost than open-pollinated seed corn.

When planting "rounds," make sure that the correct number of kernels per hill is being dropped. It is necessary to secure suitable plates for the planter to handle this type of seed.

Many farmers are planting hybrid corn more thickly than is desirable. Under average farm conditions, a stand of three plants per hill for husking corn and not more than four plants for silage corn will usually give most satisfaction.

The trials here indicate farmers will be wise to avoid out-of-state hybrids unless they are able to secure thoroly reliable information on their maturity and general performance under local conditions.

Average Results of Yield Trials on Wisconsin Hybrid Corn: 1932-1938

Hybrid Number	Maturity (Days)	Years Tested	No. of Trials	Ave. Increased Yield Over Check Variety
325	90	3	6	21%
340	90	3	6	24%
350	95	7	10	25%
355	95	3	6	27%
404	95	7	10	20%
406	95	7	10	15%
455	100	7	12	15%
456	100	4	6	15%
525	105	7	14	18%
531	105	3	8	23%
550	110	7	17	18%
570	110	7	20	21%
603	110	5	22	20%
606	110	5	13	25%
620	110	5	16	14%
625	115	4	15	20%
645	115	3	12	22%
650	115	3	10	20%
675	120	4	12	17%
676	120	3	9	31%
680	120	3	10	28%
696	120	3	10	36%

**Don't Expect Miracles**—Hybrid Corn, like any other crop, requires good soil and a reasonably good season to produce fine yields. Good hybrid strains do better than open-pollinated corn under nearly all conditions, but the important point is that if these conditions are unfavorable, then the difference will be small and perhaps barely enough to pay for the extra cost of hybrid seed.

For example, suppose a hybrid on the average yields about 20% more than open-pollinated corn of comparable maturity. If the crop is grown on land capable of producing only 25 bushels per acre of ordinary corn, then a hybrid would not be likely to yield more than 30 bushels—which would still be a mediocre crop. There would be only 5 extra bushels per acre as a result of growing a hybrid.

But on land capable of yielding 60 bushels of ordinary corn, a hybrid with the ability to increase yields by 20% would, in an average year, produce about 72 bushels per acre. In that case the grower would get 12 bushels per acre extra to repay him for his investment in hybrid seed.

The logical conclusion is that it pays best to plant hybrids on reasonably good land. Moreover, it usually pays to apply commercial fertilizer with hybrid corn, both from the standpoint of securing maximum yields and of promoting early maturity.

## Ford Developing Early Soybeans

Need for a cash crop on farms in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan has led to patient experiments and development work with soybeans on the Ford farms in the Iron Mountain region. The short growing season has directed the efforts of Ford experimenters toward a soybean that will produce a paying crop, yet mature in 100 days. Most varieties of soybeans require 115 days or more to reach maturity.

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# Progress in Kansas Wheat Improvement

A steadily growing realization is manifest among Kansas wheat farmers that the quality of Kansas wheat must be improved if their state's supremacy as a producer of "the best wheat in the world" is to be maintained.

The summary of the samples graded shows that in Kansas during the past season there was an increase of 9 per cent in the number of A and B grades over those graded in the 1937-38 season. Thirty-nine per cent of the samples graded were A and B in 1939. Considering that the season just closed is only the second year of large-scale wheat improvement work in this state, the results are gratifying, tho there is much work yet to be done.

Officials of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n are pleased generally with the interest and the assistance of the elevator and mill operators in Kansas in the wheat improvement program. Many operators are voluntarily trading grade A or B seed wheat, bushel for bushel, for grade C wheat for any variety not recommended for Kansas.

A reduction in the number of varieties of wheat now being grown in the state is perhaps the greatest single problem in improving the quality of Kansas wheat. In the 1938 crop year 622 cars of Kansas wheat received at terminal markets was graded "mixed." Elevator and mill operators in too many instances are forced to dump all varieties of wheat into a common bin during the harvest rush because they lack separate storage facilities. These men readily realize that the only solution to the problem other than increasing their storage facilities beyond reason is to eliminate a large number of varieties and standardize in each community with two or three approved and adapted varieties. They are working toward that goal. Turkey, Kanred, Tenmarq and Blackhull wheats are being recommended by Kansas State College agronomists and the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n for the hard wheat areas of central and western Kansas and Clarkan and Kawvale for the soft wheat areas of eastern Kansas.

In the hard wheat classification, Tenmarq led in purity and quality this past season with 209 samples graded A and 216 B samples. Turkey was second with 71 A samples and 98 B samples. There were 67 A and 142 B samples of Blackhull in the 31 county plots graded.

To receive the A grade, wheat must be of an approved variety, must be free from loose and covered smuts, rye mix or mixture with other varieties, either hard or soft. This past season 18 per cent of all samples graded A in the 31 county plots.

Wheat that received the B grade usually was graded down because of the presence of a little smut or a slight mixture which made it impossible to award the A grade. Any wheat not of an approved variety for Kansas received a C grade, regardless of its purity. Approved varieties were graded C when the samples contained too much smut or rye mix, or mixture of varieties.

Each plot in the 31 cooperating counties that had test plots in 1938-39 season contained about 100 samples of wheat collected from as many farmers in each county. Field demonstrations were held in 27 of these county plots during June and over 2,100 farmers and others interested in wheat improvement attended the demonstrations. It was necessary to abandon four of the county plots—one was hailed out and the others were damaged badly by local drought conditions.

The field day demonstrations were conducted by recognized cerealists. Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the agronomy department at Kansas State College; A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n; A. F. Swanson, agronomist at Hays Branch Experiment Station; Louis P. Rietz, professor of crop improvement, Kansas State College; Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, and others conducted the field meetings.

During the field day demonstrations each farmer's sample of wheat, planted in two-row rows, was inspected and graded, and the cerealist in charge told his audience the specific reasons why he assigned the grade of A, B or C to the sample row, pointing out heads of rye, heads infested with loose or stinking smut, or heads of soft wheat in a hard wheat sample or vice versa. Variety yield records for each county were listed on placards and posted as evidence why some varieties were not approved.

The method outlined above has proved highly satisfactory in "carrying the gospel of wheat improvement" and the elimination of unadapted varieties of wheat directly to the farmers. With the evidence before them farmers readily see the financial gain possible through growing quality wheat of adapted varieties.

The Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n has purchased and printed attractive seed wheat bags, "Grade A Seed Wheat, Variety Tenmarq (for example), Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n." During August these will be filled with high grade cleaned seed wheat and exhibited in offices of county agents, chambers of commerce, banks, grain elevators and other places

frequented by farmers in the 31 cooperating counties.

Each of the 495 growers whose wheat was graded A in one of the county plots is required to send a sample to the field headquarters of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n at Manhattan, where these samples are on exhibition and have already been studied by many visitors from various parts of the world. Each of these samples is tested for purity and germination by J. W. Zahnley, director of the State Seed Laboratory, as required by the Kansas seed law. Grade A seed wheat tags are furnished to farmers whose samples pass these field and laboratory tests.

August is the "month of reckoning" for the Kansas Wheat Improvement program. The June field days are the "show windows" of the program. The goods, grade A seed wheat, must be sold to the customer, the Kansas wheat grower, during August, for planting in September, if the program is to succeed. Judging by letters and inquiries for grade A seed wheat received to date farmers in the 31 cooperating counties are going to plant more grade A seed wheat than ever before. This augurs well for the quality of the 1940 crop and for the future of the grain trade.

## Driveway Chute Screens Soybeans

Soybeans mature in the fall. So do hundreds of varieties of weeds. The consequence is that when a combine goes thru a soybean field, unless the field is very clean, it gathers a lot of weed seeds along with the soybeans.

Country elevator managers would not mind the weed seeds so much, if it were not that soybean buyers and processors discount the beans heavily, when the weed seeds constitute more than 2% of the lot.

To avoid these discounts, yet keep operations speeded up, some central Illinois elevator operators use a screen-bottomed chute, extending from the spout of an overhead bin to the dump sink in the driveway.

Experienced operators advise that the chute should be about 18 inches wide, and its bottom should be of wire cloth, which has a mesh that will just pass the head of a match. The height of the side walls is immaterial, so long as they are high enough to retain the stream of soybeans.

A piece of sheet metal at the top end of the chute, where the beans strike as they come out of the overhead bin, keeps the hardware cloth from wearing out prematurely, at the same time aiding in spreading the beans as they roll down the chute. The slope of the chute should not be too sharp. Soybeans roll easily, and the angle of the chute should be such that the screen can readily pass the weed seeds. Elevator managers claim that this simple device will screen out enough weed seeds to reduce the objectionable matter to well within the 2% limit.

The chute would be improved by hanging a half-round spout or a second, but solid-bottomed chute, below the screen to catch the weed seeds as they drop through. If this were cut off short of the driveway pit, and a bag hung on its end, the bag would catch the weed seeds, and save a lot of unnecessary sweeping of the driveway and provide a profitable filler for ground feed.

Farmers borrowed on 85,742,000 bus. of wheat during the 1938 C.C.C. program, of which the C.C.C. had to take nearly 31,000,000 bus. when the loans matured. The C.C.C. still held 25,931,000 bus. of the 1938 crop July 24. As the loan level is higher and the market price lower this fall, the farmers are expected to borrow more on this crop. It is virtually a sale to the government as the government lends the money "without recourse" except on the security of the wheat.

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# Feedstuffs

**Amery, Wis.**—The northwestern Wisconsin district club of the Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n held its 5th annual picnic Aug. 6 at Lake Wapogasset, east of here.

**Kirkland, Wash.**—The Quality Feed Mills, Inc., has employed as pathologist and poultry specialist Ed L. Nordquist, formerly of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, to furnish patrons with free laboratory service.

## Cornell Schedules 3rd Nutrition School

The third Cornell nutrition school for feed manufacturers and distributors will be held Nov. 9-11 inclusive. As in the past it will consist of lectures giving the results of recent experimental work on animal and poultry nutrition. A period for questions will be provided at the end of each lecture, and several periods will be devoted to open discussions of subjects of general interest.

Previous schools for feed manufacturers and distributors have been highly successful. At the first school 166 people registered from 15 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. At the second school 222 people from 22 states, the District of Columbia and Canada were in attendance.

Prof. G. F. Heuser of the Department of Poultry Husbandry is chairman of the nutrition school com'tee, assisted by Prof. W. T. Crandall of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Prof. C. M. McCay and Dr. G. H. Ellis of the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition and Prof. L. C. Norris and Prof. E. Y. Smith of the Department of Poultry Husbandry.

## Cows Become Accustomed to Dried Citrus Pulp

Dried citrus pulp, by-product of the citrus canning and citrus juice industries, made up of rinds, seed, rag (fibrous material separating the sections), and cull fruit, is a bulky feed, with its degree of bulkiness dependent upon whether it is shredded, granular, or ground, according to W. T. Crandall, of Cornell University's extension service.

Dried citrus pulp is lower in protein than dried beet pulp, says Crandall, but it is higher in fat and in total digestible nutrients. It is a carbohydrate concentrate containing from 70 to 75% total digestible nutrients.

Its palatability is reported by the Massachusetts agricultural experiment station as less than that of dried beet pulp, but the Florida station insists it is quite palatable, mildly laxative, and a good conditioner. Cows become accustomed to it with continued use. A dried molasses citrus pulp now on the market is believed more palatable.

Prof. J. G. Archibald of the Massachusetts station reports that the difference in feeding value between dried citrus pulp and dried beet

pulp is insignificant, tho patience must be used to get the cows to accept the citrus pulp.

Dried citrus pulp at present price levels stands out as a source of low cost total digestible nutrients for dairy cattle, and may be used as a low protein carbonaceous feed up to 15% of the entire grain mixture, says Crandall. One pound of dried citrus pulp will equal about 1½ pounds of good hay in feeding value.

## Veterinarians Hear Feed Facts

The second annual Nutrition Conference for Veterinarians, sponsored by the Central Soya Co., Inc., was held at Decatur and Fort Wayne, Ind., July 12. Approximately 400 veterinarians and research workers in nutrition from the agricultural colleges of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania attended to hear experts discuss livestock feeding and the relation of diet to animal diseases.

The meeting opened with a tour of the Central Soya Co. plant, where veterinarians were shown processes used in producing soybean oil meal and concentrate feeds. The conference session following lunch was opened by Roy Hall, Central Soya's president. Lyman Peck, the company's director of nutrition, was conference chairman.

DR. G. I. CHRISTIE of the Ontario (Can.) Agricultural College at the evening banquet pointed out nutrition is a comparatively new field of agricultural research. It has provided answers to many livestock and poultry disease problems which formerly had baffled veterinarians.

Dr. Christie pleaded with the veterinarians to assist farmers in thinking out a sound program for the future which would preserve agricultural institutions now threatened by confused economic situations.

DR. L. P. DOYLE, Purdue University, declared that many death losses among new-born pigs were caused by insufficient protein in the diet of pregnant sows.

DR. R. M. BETHKE of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, speaking on "Soybean Oil-meal—Up-to-date," stressed that use of this meal does not cause "soft pork" or any animal disease.

H. J. GRAMLICH, Sec'y, American Short-horn Breeders' Ass'n, told the conference that livestock producers are increasingly aware that corn is not the only food necessary to the production of top grade meat.

PAUL GERLAUGH of the Ohio Experiment Station told the veterinarians nutrition specialists had contributed greatly to elimination of diseases among farm animals and increased efficiency of production.

DR. JESSE SAMPSON of the University of Illinois gave an excellent paper on the "Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention of Acetonemia," and stressed the matter of adequate carbohydrates and molasses for the prevention of this condition.

The afternoon session was concluded with a clinical demonstration of the results of feeding pigs high protein rations, conducted by W. L. Robison of the Ohio Experiment Station and Dr. A. F. Schalk of the Ohio State University.

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Spot Midds.	Bran	Shorts
May 20.....	18.00	20.00	14.25	18.20
May 27.....	18.25	22.00	14.70	18.65
June 3.....	16.50	20.50	14.00	17.60
June 10.....	16.50	21.50	14.20	17.60
June 17.....	16.50	22.00	14.60	17.75
June 24.....	16.75	22.50	13.80	16.75
July 1.....	16.00	20.00	13.40	16.50
July 8.....	15.50	18.50	13.45	16.00
July 15.....	15.00	18.00	13.00	15.85
July 22.....	14.50	16.50	12.60	15.85
July 29.....	14.50	16.00	13.50	16.00
Aug. 5.....	14.50	16.00	13.15	16.35

	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
May 20.....	17.75	20.50	97.	26.20
May 27.....	17.75	20.75	92½	26.20
June 3.....	17.00	19.75	92¾	25.20
June 10.....	17.35	19.75	94	25.20
June 17.....	17.50	20.00	92	25.70
June 24.....	16.85	18.75	95	25.20
July 1.....	16.40	18.70	91¼	24.70
July 8.....	16.25	18.30	93¼	24.70
July 15.....	16.10	18.25	88	24.20
July 22.....	15.65	17.75	91¼	24.20
July 29.....	16.25	18.15	....	21.20
Aug. 5.....	16.10	18.40	....	21.20

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
May 20.....	30.00	23.50	18.50	52¼
May 27.....	30.00	23.50	18.50	51½
June 3.....	30.00	23.50	19.50	52
June 10.....	30.00	23.25	18.75	52
June 17.....	31.00	23.25	19.00	51½
June 24.....	31.00	23.00	19.00	50
July 1.....	31.00	22.50	19.00	49½
July 8.....	31.00	22.50	18.50	48¾
July 15.....	31.00	21.50	18.50	46½
July 22.....	31.00	21.25	18.50	41½
July 29.....	29.00	21.25	18.50	44½
Aug. 5.....	27.00	21.00	18.50	45¼


\*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

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## Feedstuffs Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
*Baltimore	4,164	4,907	.....	.....
*Boston	429	901	20	25
*Chicago	11,172	10,973	33,150	34,401
Kansas City	4,700	7,150	25,125	30,800
*Milwaukee	70	175	7,580	5,220
*Minneapolis	.....	1,588	27,500	23,045
*Peoria	7,340	12,360	9,520	12,860
*Millfeed.				



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## Indiana Feed Sales Show Decline

The proportionate sale of animal and poultry feeds and feed concentrates in Indiana during 1938 is disclosed in the estimates just published by H. R. Kraybill, state chemist at the Purdue University experiment station, Lafayette.

The estimate is based on the sale and exchange of official state tags, and places the total sales of feed at 476,972 tons in the state during the year, registering a decline from the figures of the previous year. The following table shows the comparisons:

Kind of Feed	—Estimated Tons—		
	1936	1937	1938
Alfalfa meal and leaf meal	5,594	6,875	6,344
Animal by-products (tankage, etc.)	41,500	33,375	40,438
Brewers', distillers' yeast			
dried grains	7,031	5,159	2,032
Condimental feeds*	1,031	219	1,469
Corn feed meal	1,125	656	781
Corn germ meal	406	625	....
Corn gluten meal and feed	2,625	2,156	1,219
Corn, oats and miscellaneous chops	4,531	4,250	2,781
Cottonseed meal	11,688	13,469	13,375
Fish meal	....	....	3,094
Hominy feed	58,844	49,000	22,938
Linseed oil meal	5,188	5,500	4,719
Milk by-products	7,750	8,625	9,416
Mill by-products (bran, middlings, etc.)	111,438	92,781	75,656
Mineral feed	4,844	3,781	4,855
Oat products (shorts, hulls, meal, etc.)	1,219	1,500	1,906
Poultry scratch feed	24,164	16,406	16,355
Poultry mash	186,281	178,063	157,807
Proprietary feeds—			
Cattle and dairy feeds..	47,125	50,094	26,966
Hog and pig feeds	44,250	67,063	55,571
Horse and mule feeds..	2,938	5,781	1,532
Small animal and pet feeds	4,406	4,531	4,746
Calf meals	1,844	1,656	1,938
Sheep feeds	344	938	531
Soybean oil meal	14,656	11,656	19,128
Miscellaneous (beet pulp, rice bran, kelp, peanut oil meal, lespedeza meal, bakery refuse, etc.)	2,781	2,156	1,375
Totals†	593,603	566,315	476,972

\*Not all condimental feeds come under the law.

†Does not include feeds registered under annual registration fee.

As in other states, the feedstuffs law in Indiana provides for inspections and analysis of samples of feed to check on the accuracy of the guarantees made by the registrants. During 1938, 3,196 official feed samples were collected and analyzed. Of these 683 were found misbranded, and 384 were classified as seriously short of guarantees. Seriously misbranded or deficient lots are removed from sale, and the manufacturers required to replace or rebuild the unsold portions, or relabel them with correct guarantees.

During the year, 246 shipments from 148 manufacturers were removed from sale because they were not properly tagged, 13 shipments from 11 manufacturers because of misbranding, 16 shipments from 9 manufacturers due to mutilated tags, 21 shipments from 16 manufacturers because of deficiency in crude protein, 5 shipments from 2 manufacturers due to deficiency in crude protein and an excess of crude fiber, 1 shipment was found adulterated and deficient in crude fat, 3 shipments of condensed milk products were found deficient in total solids, 2 shipments were found to contain an excess of crude fiber.

Canned dog foods are taken over the coals in Dr. Kraybill's report. Collection of 112

samples of canned dog and cat foods, discovered 23 that were seriously deficient or misbranded when subjected to laboratory analysis. The average analysis and the range in analysis of the 112 samples is reported as follows:

Moisture	73.1%	(64.5—80.8)
Protein	9.9%	(4.2—20.1)
Fat	2.6%	(0.4—9.4)
Crude Fiber	0.9%	(0.0—1.6)
Ash	2.6%	(0.5—10.8)
Nitrogen Free Extract	10.9%	(0.6—17.5)

Says the report: "Such terms as cereals, vegetables and minerals are too indefinite and cannot be accepted as ingredients . . . terms are defined by the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials and dog food manufacturers are expected to use the proper terminology . . . when water is added in the preparation of canned foods for domestic animals, the word "water" shall be listed as an ingredient."

An improved demand for corn is expected this fall from the drouth-stricken New England states.

## Special Feed Mixes

It is reported that one feed manufacturer in California is now mixing 1,500 special formulas and had practically discontinued his proprietary brands.

It is believed that such a trend does not serve the best interests of either dairy or poultry feeders; that it disrupts established feeding programs; that it harms the industry with long experience under highly competitive conditions in preparing quality feeds which though proprietary are also based on wide research by universities and experiment stations.

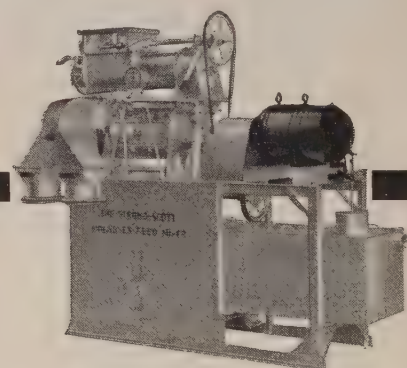
It is suggested that when farm advisors are asked to go over feeding practices of dairymen or poultrymen that before throwing aside all previous feeding practice and recommending any one of many special mixes for such occasion, that the farm advisor would be justified in consulting both the producer and feed mixer for a complete picture of the situation and its requirements.

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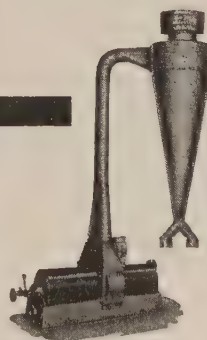
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## Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Boston	242	253	....	....
Chicago	765	506	130	....
Kansas City	1,800	3,696	312	264
Minneapolis	....	84	....	36
St. Louis	12	72	24	103
Seattle	11	22	....	....



# World's Poultry Congress Takes Cleveland

Nearly 300 poultry feed manufacturers and manufacturers of poultry remedies and supplies showed their wares at the 7th World's Poultry Congress, which took Cleveland, O., by storm and packed the city's hotels and tourist homes thru the week of July 28-Aug. 7.

Over 5,000 of the finest show birds in this country and from abroad strutted in carefully preened feathers in attractive show coops, and cackled and crowed lustily for the visitors.

A bit of history entered in a display of 110 pairs of practically every known variety of poultry. This show demonstrated how man has developed the original red jungle fowl that inhabited the forests of India, into modern breeds and varieties, serving artistic as well as practical purposes.

Eleven foreign nations, the United States government, and 30 states shared in setting up the exhibits in the hall of nations and states, and entered show birds to compete for ribbons and cups and for 20 grand championships in as many different classes.

Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and dignitaries from the domestic and foreign governments officiated at the opening ceremonies. There was a great parade thru the streets of Cleveland and appropriate speeches to welcome the first arrivals from a total of more than 200,000 visitors.

Attendance at the World's Poultry Congress far exceeded expectations, running up a total of nearly 1,000,000, who visited both the main show in the Cleveland Public Auditorium, and the overflow in two large buildings that had been saved from the Cleveland Fair.

The show was divided into four leading presentations. Commanding a major share of the attention was the Hall of Industry in the public auditorium, where consumer educational exhibits competed with the production exhibits of the allied trades.

Among the leading exhibits was that of the American Feed Trade Ass'n, where the resources of nearly 300 feed manufacturers were combined in a general program of poultry feed information. President R. M. Field was in charge of the huge booth, aided by his Chicago staff in dispensing knowledge of poultry feeds and feeding minerals and concentrates.

The program covered feeding and management of poultry, breeding, disease control, and market. A special effort was made to acquaint consumers with poultry products. The newest ideas on preparation and serving of eggs and poultry dishes were given prominence. Authorities lectured on the health giving nutritional properties of foods supplied by the poultry industry.

Scientists from 40 countries, met in daily sessions held by the World's Poultry Science Ass'n. At the close of the Congress, Prof. James Rice, of Mexico, N. Y., was elected president.

DR. HERMAN J. ALMQUIST, associate professor of poultry husbandry in the University of California College of Agriculture, was given the Borden award at the annual banquet of the Poultry Science Ass'n. The gold medal and a \$1,000 check was for his work on egg quality, his independent discovery of vitamin K and a means of assaying vitamin K in feed-stuffs, and development of a measure known as the protein quality index, which determines chemically the biological value of the protein in a feed concentrate.

Scientific papers delivered at the Congress totalled 256 and came from 21 nations. Most of them were in English or German, a few in French and Spanish. Interpreters summarized each paper after its first reading, in three official languages so that all might understand its contents.

The contents of the papers, and a moving picture production entitled "Poultry, a Billion-Dollar Industry," prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will become available to the public soon.

Much of the program of the World's Poultry Science Ass'n was devoted to poultry feeding.

PAUL CUNYAS, Plainview, Tex., used charts to illustrate an address on how management and good feeds reduce the cost of raising turkeys.

L. C. BEAL, Vashon, Wash., contended that good breeding is the basis of sound poultry husbandry, but declared that breeding must be coupled with plenty of good feed, plenty of room for the birds, and sanitary handling methods.

GUY A. LEADER, York, Pa., gave breeding, feeding, and management equal importance in the poultry project. He urged a variety of quality feeds to satisfy the needs of both field and confined flocks.

DR. R. M. BETHKE, Wooster, O., warned poultry raisers against becoming sold on vitamins to a point where they ignored other feed needs. He felt that well balanced rations, made up of quality ingredients, would leave need for only three vitamins, which he named as A, D, and G. Alfalfa meal or green feed, fish oil, and milk —will supply the vitamins necessary to supplement grains and grain by-products, he believed.

DR. L. E. CARD, of the University of Illinois, co-author of "Poultry Production," said that poultry men demand rapid growth, and higher and higher egg production. These demands have complicated the feeding problem. Latest accomplishments of the experimenters in poultry nutrition he named as finding an optical —measurement of vitamin A, artificial production of vitamin D, finding of the part riboflavin plays in poultry feeding, —and discovery of the importance of pantothenic acid. "We probably know more about the nutritional requirements of fowl than we do of any of the domestic animals," said Dr. Card.

ROSS M. SHERWOOD, of the Texas Agricultural experiment station, said hens need from 450 to 600 International Units of vitamin A per 100 grams of feed, without consideration for the vitamin A content of the eggs they lay. Breeding stock should have 1,000 units per 100 grams of feed for high hatchability. Turkeys require about twice the amount of vitamin A required by chickens.

H. J. ALMQUIST, of the University of California, described the properties of vitamin K. Serious deficiency, he said, leads to prolonged time required for clotting of the blood, is a cause of internal hemorrhage, and often causes anemia. Vitamin K is important to animals as well as to birds, according to his observations.

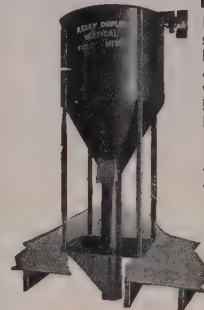
J. S. CARVER and J. W. Cook, Washington State College, were supported in their studies of the protein requirements of chicks, by Victor Heiman of Waverly, N. Y. A ration containing 17% protein maintained satisfactory growth in White Leghorn pullets from one to 6 weeks of age, equalling higher levels. A 15% protein level from 6 weeks to 12 weeks of age satisfied the needs of the birds. From 13 to 22 weeks birds fed 13% protein made efficient progress. Pullets fed higher levels of protein reached sexual maturity a few days earlier than those on lower levels, but the efficiency of the feed and of the higher protein level decreased as the pullets advanced in age.

E. T. HALNAN, Cambridge University, Eng., reported that his experiments in filling the protein requirements of Light Sussex hens

and pullets led him to believe there is a positive correlation between feed consumption and egg production, and between live weight and feed required for maintenance. Animal protein added to a cereal ration increases egg produc-

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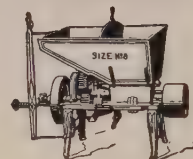
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tion. The Light Sussex breed, he said, requires 0.625 grams of protein per pound of live weight for maintenance, another 12.5 grams for production of a 2 ounce egg.

E. J. SHEEHY, University of Dublin, Ire., said that concentrated rations are used better by the fowl when reduced with addition of fibrous feed. Chickens make better growth with smaller calorific intake when bran and oats are used to replace a part of the corn in a complete ration. Inclusion of too much fiber, however, is deleterious to birds because it will limit the amount of digestible material consumed and cause the ration to fail to satisfy nutritional requirements. He considered 7% fiber excessive. The source of fiber he considered of some importance, since wheat bran or beet pulp will prevent feather picking and cannibalism, whereas oats fiber will not.

W. A. MAW, MacDonald College, Quebec, Can., found that the relative values of yellow corn, wheat, oats, and barley in poultry fattening rations varied. In feeding broiler stock, he said, ground whole oats rations were just as effective as rations in which ground hulled oats were used. Wheat and corn were superior to oats on a 21-day feeding program with mature male birds, but on a 7-day program wheat and oats were of equal value, and wheat proved superior to either barley or corn. Corn fed birds had the softest body fats, barley-fed birds the hardest fats. Yellow corn produced deep yellow body fat, barley produced fat bluish white in color. Intermediate fat hardness and color values were obtained in wheat and oats fed birds.

J. B. SMITH and H. D. Branion, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, reported that dried buttermilk results in higher hatchability of eggs than either fish meal or meat meal when used as a protein supplement. Quality of protein as well as riboflavin content they considered a factor. Different meat and fish meals varied in their protein value in hatching rations they believed, depending upon the original quality and the method of manufacture.

HARRY W. TITUS, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, said hatchability appears to be influenced by the source of the protein in the ration. A 16% protein level, when the protein is of good quality, he considered sufficient for a breeding ration. Breeding rations should have about 120 international units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed, but too much vitamin D reduces hatchability. Sunshine is still needed by hens. It supplies something besides vitamin D that is necessary to high hatchability.

H. S. WILGUS, of the Colorado experiment station, and L. C. Norris and G. F. Heuser, of Cornell University, discussed manganese deficiencies. Depending upon the breed, chicks require from 30 to 50 parts per million of manganese for the prevention of perosis. Hens need from 40 to 50 parts per million. Diets containing as high as 1,000 parts of manganese per million had no toxic effects.

Grains, meat scrap, fish meal, dried milk, bone meal, and many other feed products are low in manganese, said the speakers. Limestone, oyster shells, and clam shells are frequently high. Green feeds vary greatly.

H. R. BIRD, University of Maryland, and J. J. Oleson, J. J. Elvehjem and J. G. Halpin, University of Wisconsin, were concerned with organic diet factors, and the use of insoluble grit in developing gizzard linings. Ulcerated gizzard linings, frequently found in birds fed purified diets, can be prevented by inclusion in the ration of 30% of oats or wheat bran, or 15% of pork lung, liver or kidney, or 10% of cartilage. A thickening and softening condition of the gizzard can be prevented by inclusion of 5% granite grit in the ration.

N. R. MEHROFF and L. L. Rusoff, Florida experiment station, admitted citrus meal failed to hold up its end when compared with yellow corn for chicks, fattening cockerels, growing pullets and laying birds, tho the birds were

fed amounts varying from nothing to as high as 20%. Cockerels 6 to 8 weeks of age were able to consume 5% to 10% of citrus meal without bad effect, but required more feed per unit of gain. Pullets from 8 to 20 weeks old were able to utilize the citrus meal. Laying hens could take up to 15% citrus meal without visible deleterious effect.

J. R. Manning, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, said increased use of fish meal for feeding purposes has created a demand so great that even tho domestic fisheries have increased capacities they are not able to satisfy it, and we import a sizable volume of fish meal. Fish meals, he said, can be divided into two classes, the oily and the non-oily meals. Finished fish meal should contain not more than 6% oil, and not more than 6% moisture.

Use of kelp meal in poultry feeding has increased materially altho it is less known than are other sea products. It is about equal to alfalfa meal in Vitamin A content, but its principal value is as a source of minerals.

EDWIN LAUPRECHT, University of Göttingen, Germany, reported fish meal to be superior to dried shrimp, cocoons and milk albumin for laying hens. Partial replacement of cocoons and milk albumin in a laying mash with fish meal, gives much the same effect as fish meal alone.

R. R. MURPHY, R. V. Boucher and H. C. Knandel, Penn State College, reported that a ration containing 1% cod liver oil, but no fish meal, fed for 20 weeks, produced a fishy flavor in turkeys. When  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1% of either of two concentrated fish oils were fed, for an equal length of time, carcasses were produced practically free of fish odors or tastes.

E. M. Cruickshank, School of Agriculture, Cambridge, Eng., found 2% cod liver oil in the fattening ration of Light Sussex chickens, or 2% of high quality cod liver oil, plus 15% high quality fish meal, fed for 6 months before slaughter, had no detrimental effect on the flavor of the carcasses. Equal levels of low grade cod liver oil, or fish meal, affected fresh carcasses, but not stored carcasses.

FRANZ LEHMANN, Göttingen, Germany, said that forced feeding of young poultry brings losses between the 12th and 16th weeks of feeding. Fat content of young birds increases with age, but does not exceed 20% in ducks, 10% in chickens.

K. RICHTER and E. Bizer, Breslau, Germany, found that keeping the protein level in a ration at 1:4.5 to total nutritive material had the best effect in intensive fattening of ducklings.

JAMES E. ACKERT, Kansas State College, felt that rations affect the capacity of poultry to resist disease and parasites. Inclusion of skim milk and meat meal in a basic

cereal ration increases the resistances of the birds to the parasite nematode *A. Lineata*, probably due to a great variety of amino acids made available.

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the search for low priced substitute feeds, in order to avoid heavy importations of some of the common feeds in this country. Sunflower seed, oil cake, potatoes, and milk products were feeds they sought to develop. E. Carbone, Turin, Italy, found silage a reasonably good substitute for greed feed in the winter time. Considerable work has been done in European countries also on minerals, and vitamins.

## 1939 Amendments to California Feeding Stuffs Act

By I. J. STROMNES, Sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

Section 1081 of the Agricultural Code was amended to point out clearly that "whole seeds and grains" are exempt only "when unmixed."

This section was further amended to add the following exempt commodities: Wet citrus waste residue; wet garbage; salt, except in block or chunk form; and "preparations which are sold as or represented to be tonics primarily, or for the cure, medication, or prevention of disease."

Section 1083 was amended to eliminate "corn bran" from the classification as a filler and Paragraph (k) was changed to require label statements of (Ca) rather than (CaO), and (P) rather than (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), and requiring the percentage of salt, if it "be added." Paragraph (1) was amended relative to the maximum percentage of salt by changing the words "is present" to "is added."

Section 1083.1, the provisions of which do not become effective until July 1, 1940, was amended to change the present registration requirements to provide for the licensing of anyone who sells, manufactures, or distributes commercial feeding stuffs.

This section provides that no one shall be entitled to a license unless he shall have an established place of business and Section 1083.2 defines an established place of business.

The present registration fee of \$2.00 for the fiscal year, (July 1 to June 30) will, on July 1, 1940, be changed to a license fee which shall be \$5.00 for the first plant operated and \$3.00 for each additional plant.

Each license must be renewed annually and the renewal fee for each plant shall be \$3.00.

Section 1083.3 was amended to provide specifically that the provisions of the law shall not apply to "toll milling" or "custom milling." This section further provides that "the processing of exempt commodities by the person negotiating the sale of such exempt commodities shall not be classed as 'toll milling' or 'custom milling.'"

Section 1083.5 was amended with respect to the payment of the tax on commodities which are sold in bulk. The present law provides that the seller shall furnish to the purchaser tax stamps to cover the tax on the goods which are delivered in bulk. The amendment provides that such tax shall be paid in accordance with the Regulations promulgated by the Director.

Section 1083.6 is added to the Code and authorizes the bonding of printers who shall be permitted to print the tax paid insignia on feeding stuffs tags, collect the tax from the purchaser of the tags, and forward same to the Department.

Section 1089, which is the penalty clause, is amended by removing "corn bran" from the list of fillers and is further amended by adding a penalty for the use of tags or stamps which have been used previously, and also a penalty for the use of the bags or tags of another dealer or manufacturer without proper authority and for the purpose of misleading or defrauding.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the provisions of the law, as amended, become effective Sept. 19, 1939, with the exception of the license system provided in Section 1083.1 which does not become effective until July 1, 1940.

## Vehrencamp Elected to Head Hay Men

W. L. VEHRENCAMP of Mount Jackson, Va., was elected president of the National Hay Ass'n, Inc., and Elliott Bristol of Claversack, N. Y., was elected president of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, during elections July 26-27 at joint conventions of the two ass'ns in Buffalo, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL Hay Ass'n elected W. S. Bricker, Oak Harbor, O., first vice-president; J. E. Featherstone, Toronto, Ont., second vice-president, and continued Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., as sec'y-treasurer. Directors elected for two years are J. W. Page, Boston, Mass.; L. F. Hewitt, Lyons, N. Y.; Richard Calliari, Green Bay, Wis., and G. R. Bridge, Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW YORK State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n made M. F. Durfee, Fall River, Mass., its vice-president; D. C. Jones, Weedport, N. Y., its sec'y-treasurer, and elected Milard Frink, Altamont, N. Y., and W. H. Archer, Coldwater, N. Y., directors.

HENRY PAGE, Erie County agent, explained the "Need for Raising and Merchandising Better Quality Hay," in an address at the opening session of the two-day convention. "Alfalfa is our most valuable legume," he said, "but its soil requirements restrict its area of production and the majority of hay now produced, and to be produced in the years ahead, will probably be timothy and clover, with a few other legumes mixed in."

"There is a marked difference between the vitamin A contents of different lots of hay," according to the speaker. "The vitamin A content is directly proportionate to the amount of green chlorophyll."

"Feeding trials at Cornell University have shown that dairy cows consumed only 70% as much hay of poor quality as they did hay of good quality."

Alfalfa is a source of the new vitamin K, said Mr. Page, who believed vitamins important in feeding livestock. The protein content of hay, he said, is largely dependent upon the time of cutting. Timothy cut in early bloom contains 4.2% protein, in full bloom it contains 3.2%, and well after bloom only 2.1%. Mr. Page urged the dealers to educate farmers to proper time of cutting and curing hay.

CHARLES D. LEWIS, assistant director of the northeast division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., believed corn farmers will stick to growing corn for the open market so long as corn can be grown profitably. But when prices for corn drop too low, the corn will be fed to cattle and other livestock in order to get a better price for it.

R. L. GILLET, senior agricultural statistician, New York's department of agriculture and markets, said the current drouth in New York state is following the same general areas as in 1936. He expected the hay crop in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey to fall well below the 10-year average, but anticipated that the hay crop for the country as a whole will match the 10-year average. Most of the damage has occurred in fields of timothy and clover. Alfalfa has done well, he said.

L. J. DORR, director of traffic for the same department, said a new order of the Interstate Commerce Commission under date of July 10, puts hay on a strictly mileage basis and gives 24,000 pounds as the minimum load for 36 ft. cars in official classification territory. Average load of hay for 36 ft. cars, he said, is 23,300 lbs.

RAY B. BOWDEN, St. Louis, Mo., executive vice-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, devoted most of his address to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's plan for erecting steel tanks at country shipping points for storing sealed corn delivered

to the Commodity Credit Corp. He looked upon the plan as dangerous to the grain trade.

A new amendment to the wage-hour bill which would give country and terminal elevators exemption from the act during the harvest rush, is still in com'te, he said.

D. D. CONN, executive vice-president of the Transportation Ass'n of America, declared prosperity can return only thru the efforts of private enterprise, and criticized administration spending policies as an "unbroken succession of failures, deepening problems, decreasing national wealth, and unprecedented national debt."

THE SHIFTING of hay transportation from railroad cars to trucks marks the biggest change in the hay business in the last few years, according to hay dealers from New York, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Baltimore, which once boasted several large hay warehouses, received only 1 car by rail in June. Less severe is the shift in New England states, where trucks find it difficult to pick up return loads, and where police restrictions are discouraging to the trucker. Some hay dealers felt that they would acquire their own fleets of trucks in the course of time, but at present it is cheaper to hire truckers than to own trucks.

A GROWING number of hay dealers have opened sidelines to keep themselves busy, and supplement the volume of business available. The sideline trend is toward associated lines, like feed, grain, fertilizer, and farm equipment.

Delegates, their ladies, and friends, were guests of the Buffalo Corn Exchange at a banquet and floor show the evening of July 27. The banquet was arranged by a com'te consisting of C. B. Weydman, chairman, G. D. DuRant, E. H. Finchbaugh, and M. A. Donner.

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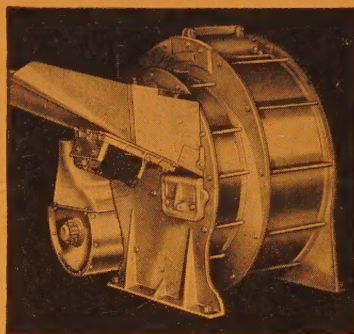
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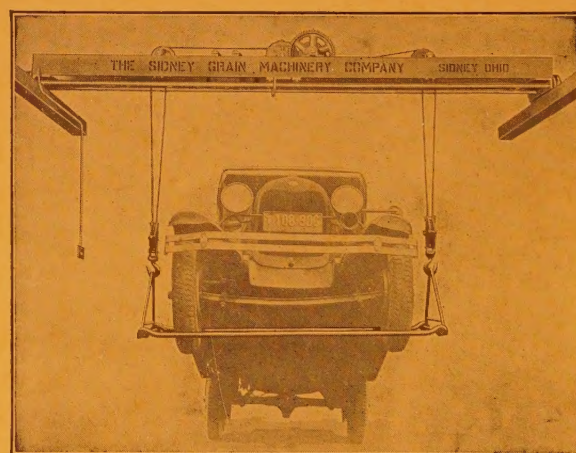
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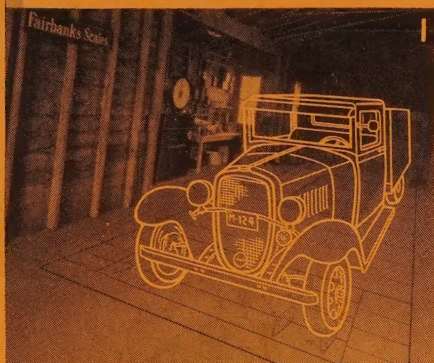


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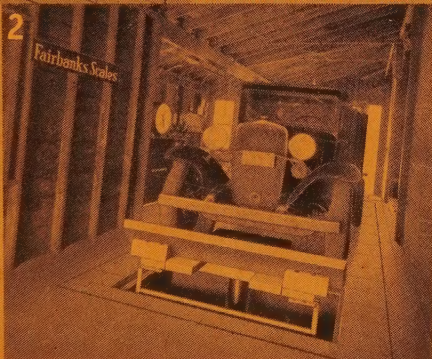
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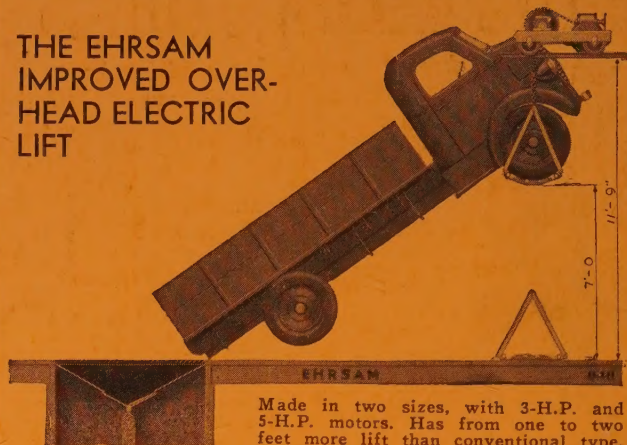
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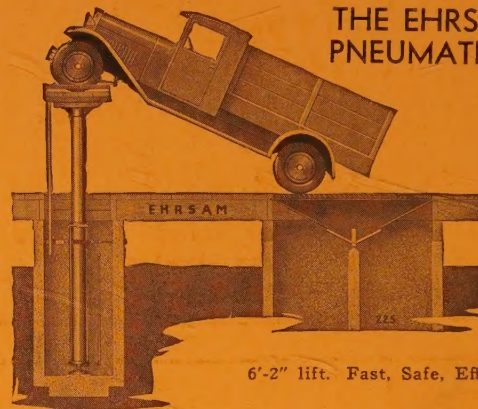
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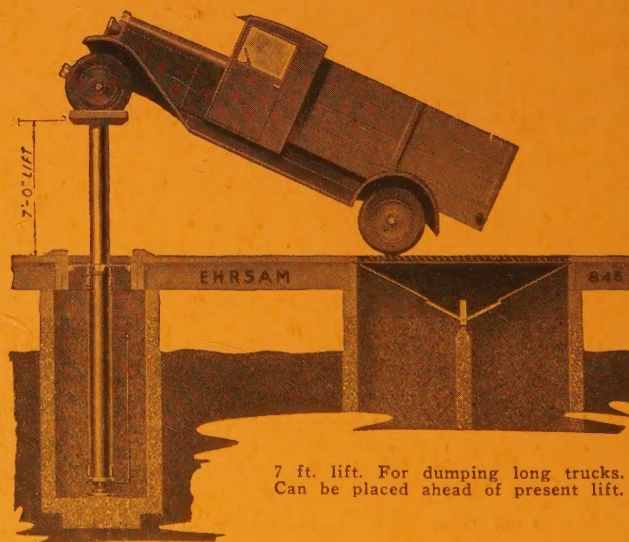
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